

The Journal of

# ELECTRICAL WORKERS

AND OPERATORS



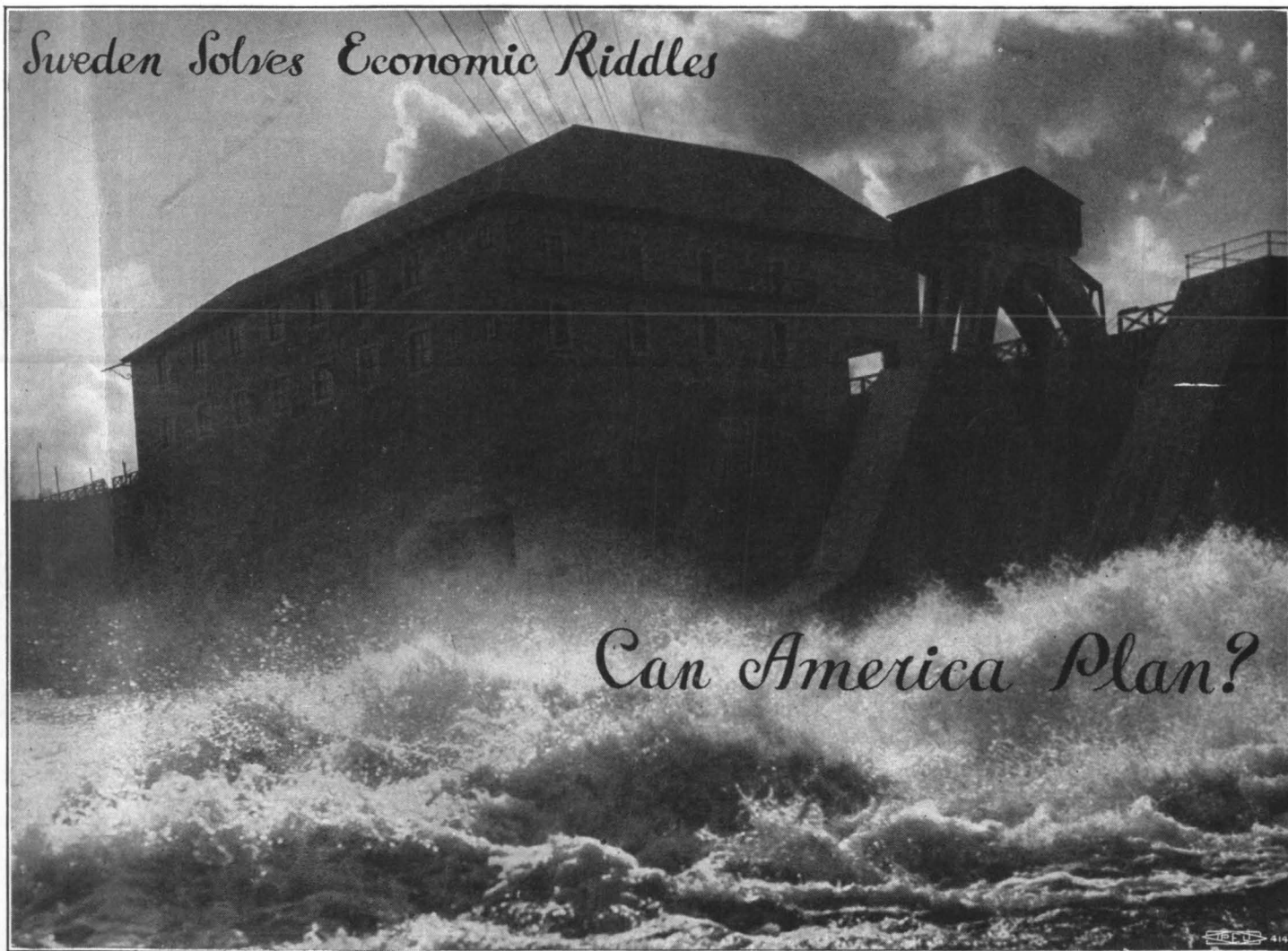
RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1935

NO. 1

*Sweden Solves Economic Riddles*



*Can America Plan?*

Courtesy American-Swedish News Exchange

## STOP WAR IN TIME OF PEACE

# .. A Safety Drive ..



In a traffic safety drive, the effort of the whole community is to make life as safe as possible for the people, whether they are pedestrians or motorists.

**Life insurance is like a never-ending traffic drive—a drive for protection, safety and peace of mind.**

Life insurance will not save lives, any more than fire insurance will prevent fires; but as soon as you have obeyed the "Go" signal, and taken out adequate life insurance, you have taken a long step toward the financial safety of yourself and your loved ones.

**"Protection"** makes us think of some one younger or weaker than ourselves who needs our help. Life insurance offers this protection in many ways—it will assure the children an education; provide them an income; make it possible for the widow to remain at home to care for her family instead of trying to find work; and relieve those who are left of the burden of paying off any bills we leave unpaid.

**"Safety"** makes us think somewhat of ourselves. It would be nice to be sure of an income for old age, or a lump sum coming to us from an endowment policy.

**"Peace of Mind"** is a real asset for any one, and if we feel financially safe ourselves and are assured that our loved ones have ample protection, peace of mind is sure.

**Let's move on the "Go" signal and  
get enough life insurance to furnish  
protection, safety and peace of mind.**



## Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**  
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**Magazine Chat**

The show must go on. This is the slogan among good troupers and a tradition that has been cherished among circus performers, vaudeville actors and other entertainers for generations.

The paper must come out is a slogan that one does not hear quite so often but is as equally indispensable as the one governing the behavior of troupers. The hungry presses must be satisfied despite illness or any other inconvenience.

Thanks is due the American Swedish News Exchange, Inc., for the illustrative photographs of Swedish life appearing in this number. This Exchange serves the whole United States with the material pertinent to the economic life of the great country to the north.

Paramount Studios has also been generous with their stills from "The President Vanishes."

A tremendous change has taken place in the character of official labor publications. We note with great satisfaction the labor publication put out by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor, entitled "Pennsylvania Labor and Industry In The Depression." This is handsomely illustrated with as fine use of black and red graphs as we have seen.

In the last month, another labor publication in this class, strikes a high water-mark of excellence. This is "The Need For Economic Security In The United States," published by the Committee on Economic Security. This is a pictorial record of American needs, done with vivid precision.

The American Federation of Labor has published some important pamphlets. These deal with practical matters of organization and NRA. They are:

"Are You a Weak Link?"  
"When You Have a Case Before a Regional Labor Board."  
"Elections, What the Union Should Do."

"Principles Established By The National Labor Relations Board."

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Courtesy Walter Wanger and Paramount Productions, Inc.

#### WHEN MASS MURDERERS FALL OUT

Stirring Scene in "The President Vanishes," When International Munitions Maker Threatens International Banker. The Quarrel is Patched Up in the Interest of Profits. The Play Begins to Take Hold as Stirring Drama; Few Persons Miss the Profound Social and Political Significance of the Drama.







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NO. 1

## STOP WAR NOW!

BROADWAY is again adazzle with lights. The amusement center of the world is making new appeals to men with expense accounts, who are beginning to trickle back into the busy thoroughfares of the metropolis. But with a difference. Men with expense accounts appear to be less prodigal with the firm's money, and a little more thoughtful; if one looks close enough at Broadway, he will find a social note or two creeping into the thoroughfare dedicated to American amusement. In particular, for two weeks just before Christmas Broadway gave real patronage to a film entitled "The President Vanishes" which may well justify the dizzy publicity man's epithets of epoch-making and colossal.

A Senatorial committee in Washington has been tracing the staggering trail of international intrigue and crookedness followed by munition makers who make fortunes out of wholesale murder. Mass killings are lucrative. Patriotism pays. Profiteers in t. n. t. strut their secret stuff on margins of 80 to 100 per cent. Behind closed doors in the nation's capital, or in the gigantic buildings facing Wall Street the merchants of mass murder assemble to influence governments to declare war so that bullets, powder, planes and steel may be sold patriotically. The dirty plottings of war profiteers have been in the headlines, but they actually come to life on the screen in "The President Vanishes."

Labor has been aware for years that it not only must fight wars but it must pay for them afterwards. The sharpness of the economic struggle, and for the last five years the awful grind between economic groups and classes, the intensified social struggle, are the results of war debts, because war profiteers have the habit of collecting while the battles rage via the cash route. Millions of families are mortgaged and must pay painfully through the coming years. All this, too, comes to life as reality in "The President Vanishes."

Secret forces are now moving in America occasionally glimpsed as actual threats of war. News reporters heard confidentially in New York during the two weeks following the showing of "The President Vanishes" that the U. S. War Department was making inquiries of garment manufacturers in the city as to the number of uniforms they could supply within six weeks' time. The vultures are assembling again, wheeling their zigzag course across the skies. While masses die, they, too, are ready for a killing. What the vultures do before they

make a killing is revealed realistically and vividly in "The President Vanishes."

Six men sit around a dinner table in Washington; one is an international banker; another is head of the international munitions trust; a third is head of the international oil syndicate; the fourth is the most powerful publisher in the United States; the fifth is the liaison man between Congress and the Secret Six; the sixth is the host, a shrewd lobbyist for the munitions interests. What these men actually talk about collectively, consummately and shrewdly is how to get America into the war against the President's will. They are plotters. They are prospective murderers, and they know it. The head of the international oil syndicate has organized the Society of Gray Shirts, a Fascist organization which goes around battling labor leaders who dare to denounce war. The Gray Shirts are captained by the fanatic who goes by the name of Lincoln Lee. At one time in the play the Secretary of War declares, "Lincoln Lee, we are going to put you in the insane asylum where you belong." Lincoln Lee treads paths of grandeur. He believes he is destined to save the country, and in his fanatical rapture he is willing to go to any lengths, even to the assassination of the President. One can see that these personalities and forces tangle a pretty tale of melodramatic intensity which is as of much interest in itself as any detective yarn ever filmed.

But the social note is there and the ripping of the veil of hypocrisy from the dollar patriots makes "The President Vanishes" something new in American films.

It is no wonder that this film was suppressed and then due to the hullabaloo among critics it was brought out for showing at the Paramount Theatre in New York. Now the question is, will it be taken to other American cities or will it be allowed to die in the warehouse? Dramatic critics on conservative newspapers are writing it down subtly. They are saying it isn't so much after all. What is the use of getting excited about it? It is just an ordinary melodrama, a good yarn, with no real meaning. But if it could be shown in every theatre in the United States, it would go a long way to make dirty wars, profiteering wars, and induced wars impossible.

The time to stop war is now. The time to stop war is before the madness of the aroused mob can sweep decent men and thinking men into the maelstrom.

It is true that labor pays for the wars it fights. Labor has more than ordinary interest in any prospective war and labor should do more than anyone else to stop the wheeling vultures before they can attack.

# How Sweden Meets the World Depression

By Dr. C. J. RATZLAFF, Professor of Economics, Lafayette College

[This is the first of two articles by Dr. Ratzlaff giving Sweden's remarkable success in meeting the depression, meaning and ground in democracy, political and industrial. What is happening today in Sweden is of profound significance to every labor unionist in America, and to every believer in the rounded life of work, play and creation.]

AMERICA can be said to be the last great stand of democratic government; Sweden can equally claim to be the first great stand of democratic industry. Of the various socio-economic experiments in progress in the world today, it can be said that the outcome of the efforts of these two nations will mean more for the life and welfare of the "forgotten man"—the mass of the people—than certain political and economic programs elsewhere. In neither Sweden nor America is the fundamental work which is going on heralded by colored shirts and bombastic phraseology; nor is the camouflage of fear and nationalism used to further ends which are decidedly not in the interest of the common man if one's view is not near-sighted.

More definite reasons, however, may be stated for the very great increase in the interest which has developed in the economic program with which Scandinavia—and more especially Sweden—has met the stress and strain of the depression. In the first place, an old and well-established social democracy has been more highly sensitive to the needs and wishes of the people than has possibly been true in any other nation. And, secondly, the size of a country such as Sweden is not so large as to make the examination of social action and reaction quite impossible—which, of course, is true of such an economic program as our own NRA set into operation, as it is, in a national area which is continental in size. To the economists with their long-expressed desire for a scientific laboratory, Sweden, therefore, may be regarded as a proving ground and economic test-tube. Stabilized, democratic government, unified social interest of the people, an exceptionally high degree of public intelligence, and a highly responsible civil service (with an almost complete absence of such elements as the spoils-system)—mean that the economist may observe the operation of an economic measure, *per se*, while "other things remain equal."

I am, therefore, glad to accept the invitation of Mr. M. H. Hedges, director of research of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to participate with him in this "interview" on what he so aptly calls "managed capitalism" in Sweden. The questions which I shall discuss below have, in each case, been presented to me by Mr. Hedges.

## I.

From your first-hand study of Scandinavian countries, would you say they

Eyes of the world turn today to Sweden, where a new kind of co-operative life (managed capitalism) makes light of a world depression. Labor's share in Sweden's success revealed.

have found a kind of successful middle course as between capitalism and communism?

I like the term "middle course" which you have used, Mr. Hedges, for this is the



C. J. RATZLAFF, PH.D.  
Author of "The Scandinavian Unemployment Relief Program."

essence of "democracy," but I do not regard the Scandinavian economic program to have the slightest bearing on "communism." It is much more accurate to say that the middle course which has evolved is one which retains the essence of our competitive order ("capitalism," if you please). Individual initiative, private property, the right of inheritance, and the "profits system" are not questioned in Sweden by any but a small minority group. And more important, in this connection, is that the whole social mentality is repugnant to the thought of economic or political "strong-arm" methods. It would be strange, indeed, if it were otherwise in the land of the Vikings!

## Social Initiative Grows

It is perfectly true, of course, that social initiative (government enterprise)

is increasing. Ownership of railroads, telephone, telegraph, waterfalls, forests, certain mineral properties, municipal clinics and hospitals, garden-cities, and many other ventures regarded in this country as fields of private enterprise are carried on by local or national governmental agencies. This does not mean—and it is frequently misinterpreted—that private enterprise is headed for communism; it simply means that it is felt that private control and the system of prices to give reasonable profits is not consistent with the quantity, quality, or regularity of the service. There have been during the current year, for example, heavy increases of income and inheritance taxes—as well as other taxes—but the motive has in no sense been that of socializing or communizing private property but rather that of balancing the national budget, which, this year, will very probably show a considerable surplus!

Space does not permit me to develop this interesting subject as fully as it should be treated. May I be permitted to call the reader's attention to what I have said in my recent book, "The Scandinavian Unemployment Relief Program" (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934), on this subject in Appendix B.

## II.

How old is the co-operative movement and does it ramify into the wholesale field?

I am very glad that you have asked this question as it bears quite directly on the general question of the "managed capitalism" which prevails in Scandinavia.

Co-operative organizations in Sweden date back to the 1850's but the organized "consumers' co-operative" movement (*Konsumtionsföreningen*, "K. F. S.") originated in 1899. A continuous growth in membership has occurred which has brought the number up to more than 350,000, a third of this total being that of individual workers.

The co-operative union operates a large number of thoroughly modern retail stores which resemble our best units in American grocery chains. The service and equipment of these "Konsum" stores are, however, distinctly of a quality nature.

Now as to the wholesale field: Not only has there been co-operative organization of this but there has also been an expansion of co-operation into the banking and manufacturing fields. The larger co-operative societies have established their own savings banks which furnish the capital to meet mortgage indebtedness on co-operative property. The organization of the wholesale end of the co-operative movement is focused in the Co-operative Wholesale Society (*Kooperativa Förbundet*) and this, in turn, is connected with the Scandinavian Whole-

sale Society (*Nordisk Andelsförbund*), an international organization maintained by the wholesale societies of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The co-operative development does not stop with these fields. During the post-war period, the wholesale co-operative organization has gone into the manufacturing field. Foods, such as margarine and flour, and products such as shoes and electric bulbs are manufactured. Apropos of this one may point to the thoroughly modern "Three Crowns" flour mill at Stockholm.

Nor does this say anything of agricultural co-operation. In this field we find a whole integrated system of producers' societies of various sorts. As an economist, the explanation for the growth and scope of the co-operative movement has always intrigued me, partly because of the absence of any important movement in the United States, and partly because it represents a form of collectivism which may have profound significance in the nature of our social and economic life. This explanation is not an easy one to give and it is difficult at this time to appraise the true importance of the co-operative movement for the future. Certainly it represents a form of "managed capitalism" which retains the democratic control of the masses as well as the fundamental strength of our competitive order. It seems to me that it is an important factor in explaining why little or no enthusiasm has developed in Scandinavia for the centralized control which one finds in communism and dictatorship. I have felt in recent years that the true social import of Scandinavian co-operation has not been seen in this light and I am quite sure that the social importance



Courtesy American-Swedish News Exchange

#### MODERN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSES BUILT IN STOCKHOLM

of the co-operative movement is indicated only in part by the economics involved and more especially in the political and social implications. In a real sense, co-operation is a means of retaining democracy in industry which constitutes one of the main problems of our own competitive order.

#### III.

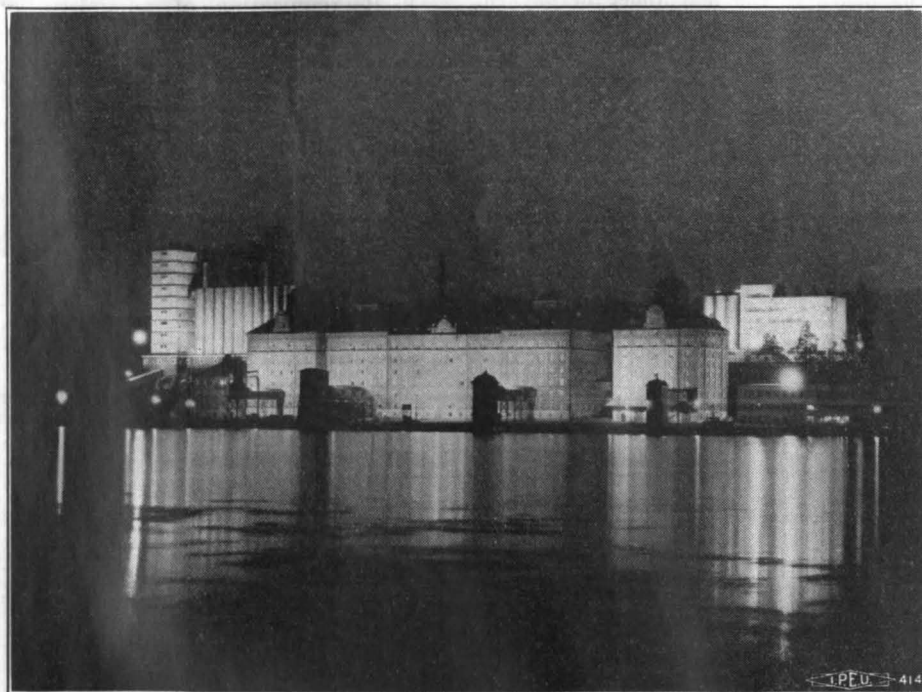
*Has the Swedish labor movement co-operated with the government during the present depression?*

The answer which can be made to this question which you have asked, is emphatically affirmative. The point which

you raise is interesting and significant because the question would imply that that co-operation relates only to the depression period. As a matter of fact, labor's voice in government has been an active and articulate one for a longer period of time than in any other country of the world. Sweden was the first monarchy to go into the hands of the Social Democrats and the government is now again a labor government. It may be of some interest to know that the founder of the Labor Party, the late Mr. Hjalmer Branting, was a university classmate of the present King of Sweden, King Gustav. Possibly, little did they realize when they sat together in the college classroom that the man who was to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from one of the oldest and most famous European universities and who was to receive the distinction of a university professorship, was to be the man who would found the political labor movement of that country. This same college classmate of the King was also the man who was to keep his King and country out of the terrific conflict of the World War.

The question, therefore, as to whether labor has co-operated with the government, is one which labor has answered over a prolonged period. The present depression has obviously required a greater degree of sympathetic support than in normal times, in view of the fact that the immediate aims of labor have not been in harmony with the interests of the employers and the government treasury. Labor has, of course, desired and demanded a greater and greater amount of unemployment relief as unemployment developed with the collapse since 1930. The whole record of the activity of labor during this period is one that is much too extensive and involved for a brief statement. I again take the liberty to refer those with special interest in this very important field to my publication on "The Scandinavian Unemployment Relief Program." Briefly, one might say that the

(Continued on page 38)



Courtesy American-Swedish News Exchange

#### STOCKHOLM KOOPERATIVA FORBUNDETS SILOS

Electric flour mill, "Three Crowns", at the entrance into Stockholm, which is operated by the great amalgamation of the Swedish Co-operative Union, one of the most important groups in the foodstuff industry, and closely allied with Swedish agriculture. The flour-mill industry nowadays is equipped with such perfect mechanical devices that it may be looked upon as entirely automatic and therefore requiring only a minimum of manual labor.



# Can America Plan? Yes, Says Board

**R**EGARDLESS of the limitations to planning in a competitive, capitalistic society, steps have been taken in one department of the United States Government for building a plan for planning. This plan for planning is in the matter of a comprehensive report submitted last month to Harold L. Ickes, Administrator of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The personnel of the National Planning Board which has made the report is: Frederic A. Delano, chairman, Wesley C. Mitchell, Chas. E. Merriam, Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin and A. Ford Hinrichs are technical advisers to this board.

An immediate goal of national economic planning was set up as attainment of higher standards of living for the American people. A statement of the board in this regard is important.

"The increasing yield of our soil and the expanding productivity of our industry make it possible to reach higher standards of living than ever before, provided we are able to develop the necessary social attitudes and arrangements to insure the just participation in the gifts of nature, science, and technology, by the whole people. The justice which looms so large in the preamble to the constitution does not consist in production alone, but in a way of life in which the masses of the community enjoy their share in the gains of our civilization. Liberty in any social system must be read in its necessary relation to the common welfare; for liberty which does not bring common welfare and social justice loses its very soul."

The planning board recognizes the

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**National Planning body in report to Secretary Ickes makes history. Document covers broad area. Establishes goals of national planning.**

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sobering facts of a depressed economy but the planning board believes that its preliminary surveys of America's opportunities warrants hope. The board states, "We do not stand at the broken end of a wornout road, but look forward down a broad way to another era of American opportunity."

## Wants Permanent Board

The board goes so far as to recommend the creation of a permanent National Planning Board directly responsible to the President of the United States. This board is to consist of five members appointed by the President and in addition a rotating panel of consultants appointed by the board. This rotating panel of consultants is to include representatives of labor. The functions of this plan board are defined as informational and educational, co-ordinating and advisory, initiatory. It is believed that the board should be detached from any political party or partisanship but should be in sympathy with the President of the United States and his policies. One of the principal functions of the board in the machinery of government is stated to be "the role of great

importance and value in helping to find the difficult way toward the realization of that union of popular control in government and widespread diffusion of welfare and well-being which has been the promise of American life, not yet attained but constantly the goal of undaunted American endeavor."

The board has already functioned in a practical manner by assisting the Administrator of Public Works in laying out a national program of public works. It has sought to stimulate city, regional and state planning, and since its inception state planning has indeed advanced remarkably inasmuch as 46 states of the union have set up state planning boards. The National Planning Board is laid out on an elaborate scheme of research as a basis for a real national program. This scheme involves:

## A. Physical Planning

1. Natural resources and the limitations on our use of them, covering minerals, fuels, water topography and soils, climatology, and biological products.

2. Man's use of these resources and trends or difficulties encountered, influences of transportation, land uses, etc.

3. Methods of control or direction—the limits on practical objectives involving tenure, zoning, tax policy, rates, etc.

4. Objectives for primary uses of resources.

## B. Sociological Planning

1. Budgetary methods and controls.
2. Reorganization of administration

(Continued on page 36)



THE IMPOSING NEW U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUILDING

This Lies Across Fourteenth Street From the Department of Commerce Building. Labor Apparently Is Regarded Architecturally at Least as Important as Commerce or Railroads, or Mails.

Labor Photo



# Hydro-Electric Power Feature of Giant Plan

**A** MONUMENTAL report laying out a long-term economic and social plan for the United States lies before the American people.

This is a 100,000-word document prepared by the new National Resources Board under direct supervision of the President.

The report deals with  
Public works planning.  
Land planning.  
Water planning.  
Mineral planning.

The National Resources Board recommends a permanent plan body for the United States.

Every feature of the report is of importance and interest, and will make subsequent articles. Of special interest is the material on hydro-electric power.

1. In large part, the historical development of technology is the story of man's achievements in converting, controlling, and utilizing the energies latent in natural resources. Wind, water, coal, gas, and oil are all capable of being transformed into electric power—the most fluid and usable form known. Already electric power has become one of the basic determinants in our capacity to produce, distribute, and consume goods. The United States leads the world in the horsepower utilized per worker and in the units of electricity used. Much of our relatively high industrial efficiency is due to this fact. But further progress must be made in employing mechanical power if we are to realize all the advantages which science makes possible. Hence one of the objectives which national planning should strive to attain is to provide all sections of the country with all the electric power they may require at the lowest possible cost.

## Power Is Almost Illimitable

2. From the long-run viewpoint, the desirability of conserving natural resources makes the full utilization of all available waterpower seem highly desirable. Every unit of coal, gas, or oil burned is so much deducted from irreplaceable supplies. Water power, on the other hand, is a self-replenishing resource. Our rivers will continue to run so long as rains continue to fall and land surfaces are not worn down to a plain. No waste results from utilizing the power and no harm is done if the power installations do not damage esthetic values. Indeed, the power of a running stream is lost every minute that it remains unharnessed, whereas a ton of coal not raised today is available for use tomorrow or the day after. Nor does the use of water to generate electricity harm it for drinking, or bathing, or transporting goods—coal, oil, and gas are destroyed by burning.

3. From the short-run commercial

**Monumental report of National Resources Board lays out long-term plan for United States involving expenditure of \$105,000,000,000.**

viewpoint, the comparative merits of water and fuels as sources of electric power wear a different complexion. By virtue of (1) the great improvements recently made in furnaces and engines; (2) the low prices prevailing at present for coal, gas, and oil; and (3) the possibility of building fuel-electric plants near the markets for current and yet where fuels can be delivered cheaply, it is commonly less costly to provide electricity by combustion methods than by harnessing water powers and building transmission lines.

No market gains have been made in water power generation since the turbine wheel was perfected, for the simple reason that under favorable conditions, the turbine converts about 85 per cent of the energy of falling water into electricity—a percentage of conversion not approached even now by the most efficient of fuel-burning plants. Yet the advantage in cheapness lies decisively on the side of up-to-date coal, gas, or oil plants, when they are favorably located with reference to markets and fuel supply, provided that they can operate their furnaces continuously at an even rate. The great technical advantage of water-power plants is that they can be turned on for a few hours' work and then turned

off again without much loss. Their place in the present technical scheme is mainly that of a supplementary source, used to carry peak loads for brief periods, while all of the load part of the time and bulk of the load the rest of the time is carried by the economical fuel burners.

## One-sixth Developed

According to the 1932 census of electrical industries, 79 per cent of the total electric-generating capacity of the country is fuel burning. The 21 per cent provided by hydroelectric plants comes from the water powers which, all things considered, have seemed most profitable to develop. As matters now stand, commercial enterprises seem unlikely to push the development of water power much further in the near future. It is estimated that not more than about one-sixth of the country's water power has been harnessed; but the remaining sites are mostly expensive to develop, distant from markets, unreliable in flow, or undesirable in some other respect from the strictly commercial viewpoint.

The value of a water power project by itself depends upon what it can generate in times of low water or after a long drought. Even then it is necessary to draw down water impounded in the reservoirs sometimes leaving flooded shore lines seriously exposed if not actually pestilential in order to get the last drop of power from the plant. In recent years the idea of using cheap off-peak power for pumping back water into the reservoir has in a sense made a power reservoir fill the role of a storage battery, but even so it is increasingly evident that

(Continued on page 39)



Great Power Developments Like These Have Excited the Imagination of All America, and Aroused Interest in Public Power.



# Believe It or Not, Slump Makes Millionaires

## Score

1932-----20 Millionaires  
1933-----46 Millionaires

THESE figures are taken from the latest report of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They indicate that the trend which has been apparent in American life in the last 50 years, namely toward concentration of wealth in fewer hands, has not been arrested. Another feature of this report indicates that whereas a number of individuals who received incomes less than \$25,000 per year decreased in 1933, the number of individuals who received more than \$25,000 per year increased in 1933.

Incidentally this cheering news about the return of millionaires and billionaires to the American scene does not extend to other classes of the population. For instance, the classes paying a tax on incomes in the lower brackets apparently had less income in 1933 than they had in 1932. Wages and salaries as important sources of income fell off in 1933 as compared with 1932.

One great commentary on the depth of the depression in the construction field is indicated by the fact that construction was the only industrial group that paid less in 1933 than in 1932.

The following tables have been prepared by the New York Times from the preliminary survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The following table shows how the number of those with incomes in the lower brackets shrank and the number of those with incomes in the higher brackets expanded:

Net Income Classes*	1932	1933
Under 1		
1-2		
2-3	3,420,995	3,339,002
3-5		
5-10	237,273	219,735
15-25	77,045	74,626
25-50	17,658	18,168
50-100	5,644	5,927
100-150	962	1,085
150-300	589	693
300-500	136	139
500-1,000	30	84
1,000 and over	20	46
Total	3,760,402	3,660,105

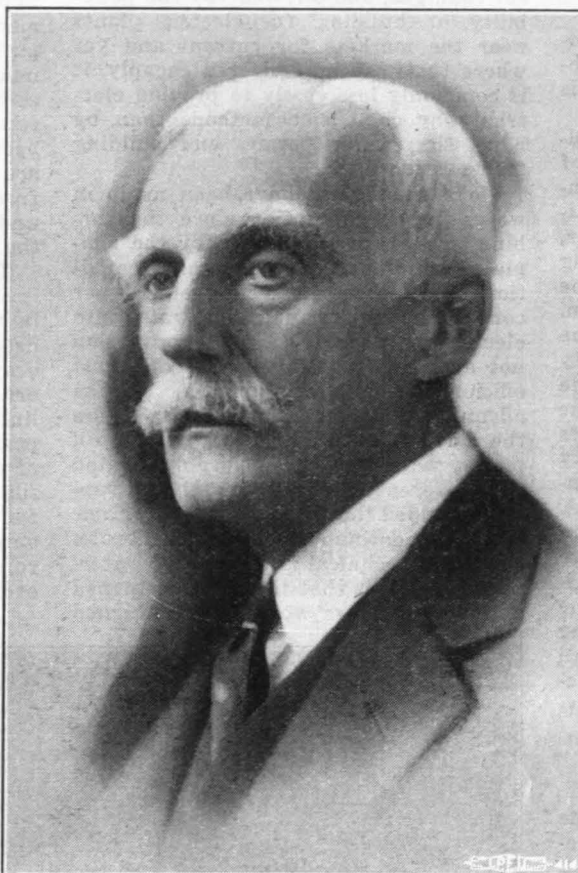
The following table of net income by classes shows how aggregate incomes decreased in the lower brackets from \$25,000 upward:

Net Income Classes*	1932	1933
Under 1		
1-2		
2-3	\$7,112,000,000	\$6,792,000,000
3-5		
5-10	1,594,995,285	1,477,827,461
10-25	1,127,225,987	1,096,874,033
25-50	601,257,813	621,181,731
50-100	376,214,524	394,766,366
100-150	116,117,954	129,275,825
150-300	117,049,448	138,869,938
300-500	50,947,574	53,787,972
500-1,000	54,451,168	59,511,225
1,000 and over	35,239,556	81,558,981
Total	\$11,185,499,309	\$10,845,653,532

\*(Thousands of Dollars.)

## U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue reports 1933 tax returns. Millionaires more than doubled in 1933 over 1932. Corporation profits up 35 per cent.

A comparison of income sources for 1933 and 1932, which among other things shows a decrease of about \$567,000,000 in wages and salaries, with \$389,000,000 of this decrease in the classes with incomes of under \$5,000 follows:



ANDREW MELLON

Recalling When the Arch-Millionaire Reigned in Washington.

Source	1932	1933
Wages and salaries	\$7,764,393,347	\$7,196,828,256
Business	1,287,883,245	1,393,525,559
Partnership	450,275,911	563,414,559
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., held for more than two years and reported for tax on capital net gain	49,840,915	132,858,194
All other profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.	106,565,903	414,044,937
Rents and royalties	492,503,231	411,375,735
Investments in government obligations not		

Source	1932	1933
wholly tax-exempt	28,377,791	30,765,210
Divs. on stocks of domestic corporations	1,951,027,585	1,589,189,820
Fiduciary	305,391,808	264,544,902
Interest other than tax-exempt	1,162,584,454	964,679,808
Other income	165,450,450	156,318,274
Total income	\$13,764,294,643	\$13,117,545,254

Deductions were \$2,271,891,722 in 1933 and \$2,578,795,334 in 1932. Net income of individuals aggregated \$10,845,653,532 in 1933 and \$11,185,499,309 respectively in 1932.

The comparisons given are from the preliminary reports on statistics of income for 1933 and 1932, this representing a more accurate picture than would be obtained by comparing the preliminary figures for 1933, the latest available, with final figures for 1932, which show some increases over the preliminary estimates.

Deductions on individual incomes for 1932 and 1933 were as follows:

	1933	1932
Net loss from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., other than reported for tax credit on capital net loss	\$344,901,417	\$351,809,220
Net loss from business and partnership	86,514,634	119,486,346
Contributions	251,113,026	291,006,358
All other	1,589,362,645	1,816,493,410
Total	\$2,271,891,722	\$2,578,795,334

Of the loss from sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., in 1933, \$195,000,000 was recorded by those with incomes of under \$5,000, \$90,821,117 by those with incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and \$45,051,430 by those with incomes from \$10,000 to \$25,000, the remainder being spread over the higher income classes.

Summarized, the returns of individuals in 1933 numbered 3,660,105. Of these individuals 1,731,116 were taxable and 1,928,989 nontaxable. On the aggregate net income the tax liability was \$372,967,761. The number of individuals reporting decreased by 100,297, or 2.67 per cent, from 1932. The total net income showed a decrease of \$339,845,777, or 3.04 per cent and the tax liability, because of changes in the law, increased by \$48,223,144, or 14.85 per cent.

The average net income of individual reporting was \$2,963.20, the average tax liability of taxable returns \$215.45 and the average tax rate for all returns was 3.44 per cent.

Corporation returns for 1933 numbered 472,174, of which 104,702 showed net incomes amounting to \$2,506,078,279 and carried income tax of \$347,649,990, excess profits tax of \$6,266,271 imposed by the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and total tax of \$353,916,261.

The number of returns showing net income increased 25,927, or 32.91 per cent as compared with 1932 and the net income increased \$654,502,697, or 35.35 per cent. Returns showing no net income numbered 316,056, a decrease (Continued on page 36)

# When Every Family Has \$2,500 a Year

By MORDECAI EZEKIEL, Economic Adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture

[This article is published by arrangement with the New York Times and Dr. Ezekiel.]

**E**VEN in 1929 this country did not produce as much as we should consume. In that year 71 per cent of all families received less than \$2,500 income; or not enough for a modest standard of comfort. If our economic system were so reorganized that each family then below \$2,500 were brought up to that level, how would the additional income be spent?

Such a change could be neither sudden nor swift; it would take years of effort to develop the increased income and the increased production to meet it. The millions of persons who have never known anything but poverty would not know immediately how to spend the relative munificence of \$2,500 wisely. After new tastes were formed, though, they might be expected to spend the larger income in about the same way as do families already on a \$2,500 to \$3,000 income.

Less is known about our consumption habits than about any other phase of our economy. In "America's Capacity to Consume" the Brookings Institution presents a comprehensive though sketchy picture of American income and consumption; this book must be our main reliance, plus the detailed budget studies of the Bureau of Home Economics.

## Families on Poverty Basis

There were nearly 22,000,000 non-farm families in 1929, 6,000,000 farm families and 9,000,000 single individuals living by themselves. Family budgets are so different in cities and on farms, and single persons spend so differently from families, that our discussion may well be confined to city families (including miners', lumbermen's and other "non-farm" families).

Of the 22,000,000 city families in 1929, 7,500,000 were on a poverty or bare subsistence basis, with family incomes under \$1,500; 7,000,000 were on a minimum-comfort level, with incomes between \$1,500 and \$2,500; and 7,000,000 had over \$2,500 per family. What would be bought with the additional income if the one-third of the families which were very poor, and the next third, on a very modest income, were brought up to the moderately satisfactory income level of \$2,500?

The poor families would double their expenditures and the next group would increase theirs by one-third. Not all expenditures would increase equally. As was long ago observed, man must have food, shelter and clothing before he can appreciate or enjoy literature, politics, music or art. The increase would go more for comforts and luxuries and less for bare necessities.

The biggest percentage increase would be in savings. The poorest third of the families saved nothing at all, and instead

**Dr. Ezekiel shows how consumption of farm goods and other commodities would be increased by the simple expedient of giving American families more to spend. The high wage policy of labor is given new meaning.**

were mostly using up past savings; while the modest group saved about \$110 a year, on the average. The average savings of \$280 a year on a \$2,500 to \$3,000 income would mean doubling the savings of the modest group. Even in 1929, then, one-third of all city families were using up what little savings they had and another third were saving but little. The new minimum would enable both groups to set aside some reserve for the future and thus achieve some measure of individual security.

The next greatest change would be in the miscellaneous expenditures that mean so much for comfortable and enjoyable living—for recreation and amusement, automobiles and radios, trips, medical service, education, books, magazines, etc. The higher income would make possible an annual average expenditure of over \$600 for such items, as contrasted with \$375 previously spent by the modest group and \$230 by the poorest group.

For the poorest group expenditures for education would be multiplied about ten times; for autos and recreation, five times; for medical care, three times. The increases for the intermediate

group, though less marked, would run in about the same order, with education increased fivefold and expenditures for autos and medical care being doubled.

Housing and "attire" would show about equal percentage increases; with the poorest families able to double their expenditures and the modest group increasing purchases about one-third.

## New Housing Demands

For "home"—rent, heat, light, furnishing, servants and cleaning—the poorest group spent but \$30 a month in 1929; the modest group, \$45 a month, and the \$2,500 families, \$65 a month. With the increased income rent expenditures would be about doubled for the poorer group, while purchases of furniture and other equipment would be quadrupled.

The fact that one-third of all city families spent only \$20 a month for rent explains why in many cities one-third to one-half the houses are without electric lights, modern bathrooms or furnace heat; one-quarter have no baths, and less than one-tenth have electric refrigerators. Tremendous untapped demands for housing, equipment and furnishings would become effective just as fast as incomes of these poorer families were increased.

The increased expenditures for clothing would represent in part a demand for more cotton, wool, leather, silk and rayon; but also for better quality garments, representing more care and skill in workmanship, more hand work and more style. This would mean a marked increase in the outlet for all the gar-

(Continued on page 36)



Courtesy TVA

A FARM HOUSE OF THE PRESENT IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.



# Public Ownership Forces Meet in Capital

**T**HE Public Ownership League of America has sent the following call for its national conference:

## Call and Invitation

Permanent Prosperity Conference  
For Full Employment—Economic Security and Permanent Prosperity for All  
—Public Ownership of Public Utilities.  
To His Honor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President and  
To Members of the Congress of the United States,  
To municipalities and municipal officials,  
To state, district and county officials,  
To labor and labor organizations,  
To farmers and farm organizations,  
To educational, professional and civic bodies,  
To all citizens interested in civic, social and industrial progress, prosperity and security.

You, individually and collectively, each and all, are hereby most cordially and urgently invited to attend and take part in the ninth biennial conference of The Public Ownership League of America, to be held in Washington, D. C., February 21 to 24, inclusive, at the Willard Hotel.

This conference will concern itself especially with problems growing out of the present crisis in America. It will seek all possible lights, facts, information, advice and counsel that will be helpful in bringing this country out of the present tragic depression, in finding employment for all, establishing economic security, stabilizing industrial, social and financial conditions and bringing permanent prosperity for all.

## National interest in municipal, state and federal ownership carries conferences to Washington in February.

The conference seeks to co-operate with and will support the President, the Congress and all constructive and progressive forces in all matters and measures that are actually helpful in attaining the above objectives.

Please advise us if you will be with us, what part, if any, you would like to take in the conference, and in what particular phase of the subject you are interested.

If you belong to or are an official of a municipality, organization or firm, please advise if your group will be represented and whether it will present a paper, reports, charts, moving pictures or an exhibit.

Yours in the Cause of the Common Good.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will be represented at the conference, on the subject, "The Need of Organization in Municipal and Public Projects."

The Public Ownership League announces early acceptances.

Samuel A. Carlson, lecturer and adviser on modern methods in city gov-

ernment, who has for more than 20 years been the leading spirit in the municipal ownership movement that has made the Jamestown, N. Y., municipal light plant one of the outstanding successes of its kind in the country, writes that he will attend the conference and present the history of that very successful municipal project.

Peter F. Loftus, consulting engineer of Pittsburgh, is planning to attend the conference in company with representatives of municipalities which are now operating their own municipal electric systems and have retained Mr. Loftus and his associates as consulting engineers.

Dr. Mark Millikan, member of the City Council of Hamilton, Ohio, will attend the conference and speak on "My City, What It Has Done and Could Do." Hamilton has a very efficient and successful municipal light and power system.

Elwood Mead, at the head of the Federal Reclamation Department of the United States Government, writes that he will supply a speaker and exhibit for the conference.

Bruce Bliven, of the New Republic, has agreed to present the subject of the government ownership of radio at the conference.

The municipal water supply system of the city of New York, which is one of the largest, if not the largest, municipal project on the continent, will be represented at the public ownership conference in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Maurice P. Davidson, commissioner of the Department of Water Sup-

(Continued on page 42)



GOODY'S CONCEPTION OF THE POWER SITUATION



# Orderly Strike Brings Company to Senses

THE growing unrest and dissatisfaction among the employees of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, whose properties serve northern Louisiana, eastern Texas and the southern part of Arkansas, made itself startlingly evident in the strike of the powerhouse, substation, meter service and distribution men in the Louisiana division.

The strike started about 11 o'clock on Friday, December 21, 1934, and was the direct result of the refusal on the part of the company to recognize the rights of the men under Art. 2, Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act to choose Local Union No. 329, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as their representative in collective bargaining, and the failure and refusal on the part of the company to recognize and negotiate with the U. S. Regional Labor Relations Board at New Orleans, to which the workers had made appeal and whose services had been repeatedly proffered to the contesting parties.

The city of Shreveport and 28 adjacent communities were in darkness for 32 minutes as a result of the strike. The Shreveport Times, in its issue of December 23, 1934, said "Since electricity was first generated for commercial use, Saturday's 45-minute period of darkness was the longest period on record of the city being without the use of electricity. Frequently in the last 34 years there have been interruptions in the service, due mainly to trouble experiences by electrical storms. Never before, officials said, has the entire city been darkened for as long a period as Saturday morning." Although the newspaper report says 45 minutes, the actual time was 32 minutes, according to our records.

## Opposes President's Plan

As far back as 1931 the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company began its course of opposition to the policies of President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt was to be stopped. His policies toward the utilities endangered the God-given right of the capitalists to exploit the utility business and to hire and fire as they pleased. Months before Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for the Presidency the company instituted an "employment educational" system, along with the other utilities of the National Electric Light Association. For about a year and a half, weekly meetings were held and group leaders expounded to the men propaganda which was to be spread by the men to the public. Most of this was a tirade against Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Norris. A great deal of it was an attempted justification on the part of the company for low wages and high rates. About the time of the fall of the Insull dynasty a 10 per cent cut in wages was put into effect, and that in the face of a steadily increasing power business and no reduc-

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**Thirty-two minutes of darkness in Mississippi make company cease illegal obstructions. Every safeguard given property. Masterly handling of strike recorded.**

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tion in rates. The business of the company, for the past 10 years, has tripled in volume, and still the company has replaced men who were underpaid at \$130 per month with men who receive as low as \$65 per month. The operators at the Edwards Street sub-station, in the heart of the city of Shreveport, at the time the NRA reduced their daily hours from 12 to eight, were paid \$120 per month. These men were cut to \$80 per month. Non-union leaders in the Arsenal Hill generation station, Shreveport, La., the main plant of the system, were given a \$20 raise per month as soon as the organization of the men for the purpose of collective bargaining with the company started, and this in the face of general pay cuts and the hiring of cheaper men. And when the men received an intimation of future segregations and discharge of the union men, together with the actual transferring of one active union man from Arsenal Hill station, Shreveport, to a Texarkana, Ark., plant, there ensued the attempted negotiations between Mr. O. A. Walker, International Representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the company, and later, the attempted mediation by the New Orleans Regional Labor Board, the failure of which precipitated the walkout which put the city of Shreveport in darkness for 32 minutes.

The strike of the men in the Louisiana division of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company was called for 11 o'clock of Friday, December 21, 1934. The striking union workers at Arsenal Hill Station went to the plant in a body and shut the plant down in an orderly and careful manner. The utmost care was taken to insure the preservation of company property. During the time of closing down the turbines and lowering the steam pressure to zero, power for lighting the city of Shreveport and vicinity was obtained from an interconnecting power company, arrangements for which had been made by the striking load dispatcher on duty at Arsenal Hill station. The first turbine was cut off from the line at 11:20 o'clock, the other at 11:30 o'clock. As soon as the boilers were cool enough to leave without attention all the switches in the plant were opened, including the connection to the interconnecting power company. This threw the entire community in darkness and the union men retired to the city street leading to the plant and formed a picket line. Although every part of

the plant was left unharmed, the time consumed by the strikebreakers in restoring the turbines to their normal operation was about five hours, and the same thing could have been done by the union men in about 45 minutes. After 32 minutes of darkness the strikebreakers managed to get a connection made to the interconnecting power company and the delivery of power to the consumers was resumed. The members of the union pride themselves on the fact that no damage was done to company property. Outlining the usual union policy, damage to company property not to be tolerated was clearly and vehemently stressed by Mr. O. A. Walker, International Representative of the I. B. E. W., and the leaders of Local Union No. 329, I. B. E. W., during the time preceding the strike. All property was left in safe condition.

## Strikebreakers Brought In

Picket lines were formed in the city streets leading to the various parts of the company property and again we find the advice of Mr. O. A. Walker and the orders of the union leaders that no actual physical interference to strikebreakers was to be tolerated, was well heeded, as not a single case of molestation was reported, although the police had frequent calls from the company officials, who stated that "drunken pickets" were causing disturbances to the public. Not a single case of drinking among the men was found and the police officials complimented the pickets on their orderliness and sobriety. The strictest discipline was maintained among the strikers and the whereabouts of each and every man on strike was kept strict account of. The time of going on picket and relief for rest was recorded by the leaders of the squads into which the strikers were divided. The strike was one of the best-planned and most cleverly executed in history. At least those were the exact words of one of the company officials to a striker, made in a burst of no doubt regrettable confidence.

The company began to bring from the east Texas and Arkansas divisions what strikebreakers they could muster. From what was learned afterward, the plant was a madhouse. Strikebreakers milling around in each other's way and the call continually going out for more help. The attempt was made to induce the chief engineer of an east Texas plant to come and bring his men to help break the strike. The engineer and his crew all refused to do so. Five linemen were brought in from another part of the company property, only to find after they had gotten them to Shreveport that they were union men who refused to help break the strike.

At a special meeting of the Shreveport Central Trades and Labor Council the

(Continued on page 44)

# Chicago Club Gets Facts on Air Conditioning

By H. W. MAHER, L. U. No. 134

**W**HEN the members of the Electrical Maintenance Society in Chicago were searching for an interesting electrical subject to study they found that air conditioning was a timely topic, and that Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs and various civic organizations were welcoming lectures upon this important work.

Electrical men realize that the citizens of America are becoming keenly aware of the fact that it is just as important to cool, clean, and humidify the air in their homes in the summer as it is to heat the air in their homes in the winter.

Through the co-operation received from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the members of the Electrical Maintenance Society gained much valuable information regarding the application of electrical equipment in the air conditioning industry. Mr. J. Zimmerman, of the Westinghouse, arranged for some of the leading engineers in the air conditioning

## Electrical Maintenance Society finds new field of exploitation attractive.

field to talk to our organization. Mr. E. N. Bowles, and Mr. Q. M. Crater, both of the Westinghouse organization, deliver lectures to our men upon the art of air conditioning.

You perhaps are asking yourself how important is the air conditioning industry to the electrician. One of the best indications of the trend of any industry is a report of the nation's consumption of kilowatt hours in that industry. In September, 1932, the National Electric Light Association reported the results of a survey of air conditioning. They foresaw an early demand for a new motor load of 2,200,000 horsepower—not including residences. This figure was based on the installation of me-

chanical equipment for producing 1,315,000 tons of refrigeration together with the necessary auxiliaries. Following are the figures broken down by classes of installation.

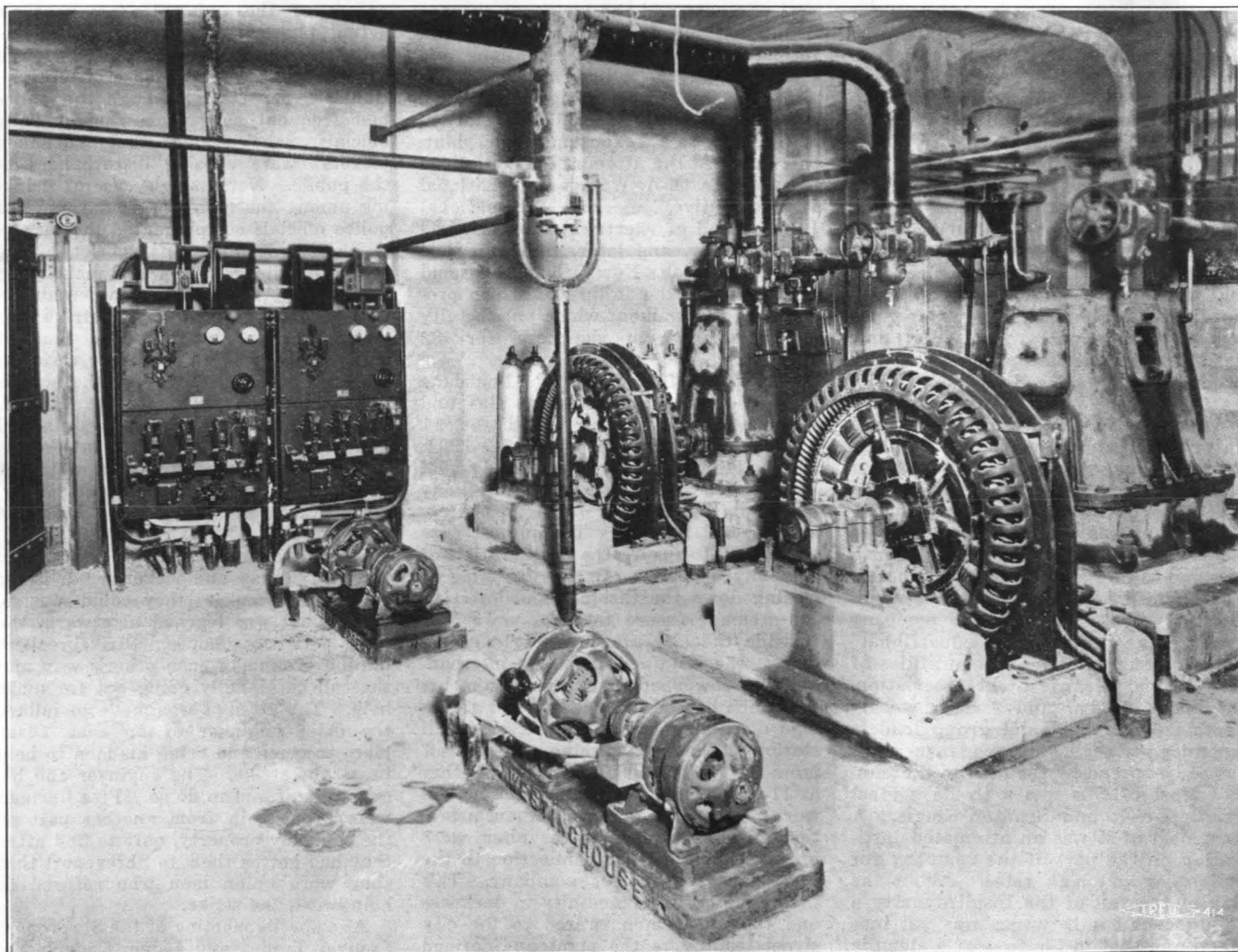
	Tons
Industrial	500,000
Theaters	225,000
Stores	120,000
Public buildings	20,000
Restaurants	150,000
Miscellaneous	300,000

This looked like a lot of horsepower, compared with the connected horsepower for air conditioning in some of our leading cities at that time:

### Connected Horsepower for Air Conditioning—September, 1932

Chicago	25,376
Philadelphia	13,796
New York	13,645
St. Louis	6,565
Cincinnati	3,681
San Francisco	3,324
Milwaukee	3,090

(Continued on page 38)



AN AIR CONDITIONING LAYOUT



# Nervous Fingers on Triggers of Guns

ARMED warfare in industrial disputes still is permitted by law in the state of Pennsylvania. Nervous fingers of company deputies on the triggers of guns resulted in killing and wounding not only of union pickets but of innocent bystanders, in the past two years, and even of some of the deputies themselves! The private police system has been indicted as the cause of violence, injury and death, and its abolition by the legislature in this winter's session is advocated in a report to Governor Pinchot by a commission appointed last winter to investigate the subject.

"We have endured long enough these relics of a more barbarous age," declares the governor, long an outspoken foe of the company police system. "The coal and iron police and the company paid deputies ought to rest with the dinosaur and the great auk before the General Assembly adjourns next spring." It is said that both Democratic and Republican parties are pledged to "abolish the private armies."

Although the commissions of state industrial police, then numbering 1,015, were revoked by the governor in 1931 in an effort to end the abuses of a force which, though commissioned by the governor, was paid and directed by great industries of the state, coal and steel companies particularly continued to maintain armed police forces by means of appointment of deputies by sheriffs in several counties. Declaring that the use of these guards was directly responsible for bloodshed and rioting in strikes, the commission recommends the use in serious disturbances of the state police, who are said to be not only well trained, but impartial, and capable of handling crowds without the use of violence.

## Roving Guards as Well

Under the present system, "company deputies are commissioned by the sheriff but are uniformed, armed, paid and directed by the employer on whose property they work." Sometimes several hundred of these men may be employed by one company, such as the Frick Coal Company, which employs about half the miners in Fayette county and is bitterly opposed to union organization. There are also "roving deputies" appointed by the sheriff to patrol roads who are apt to come into conflict with pickets seeking to stop strikebreakers from going to work. The report indicates a good deal of co-operation between the Frick Company and the sheriff, who not only appointed deputies at the company's wish for use against the United Mine Workers in a strike in July, 1933, but refused to allow the governor to send the state police in to control the situation.

"The bitter feeling between the unions,\* the presence of the uniformed and armed company deputies known to

## Official report in Pennsylvania excoriates system of private police. Move to outlaw them. Beginnings of Fascism.

be directly in the employ of the operators, and the presence of the armed and generally untrained roving deputies on the highways made it plain that there was grave danger of bloodshed," the report states, and cites several instances where bloodshed did result, men killed and wounded. "Whatever may have been the actual facts of these incidents, we believe that the constant presence of uniformed police officers, who are paid and directed by the employers, is a source of intense irritation to the miners and leads to violence."

## Fire on Unarmed Men

The investigating commission in each case went to the town where strike disorders had taken place, held a hearing and took testimony from all parties involved, including labor, employers, and the county officers. In one case a visual record existed, in the form of a Pathe news reel. Taken during a steel strike, this shows the undisciplined armed force of 150 deputies, firing into the backs of unarmed, fleeing men. It is interesting to note that during this strike the county paid salaries of the deputies, and was reimbursed by the steel companies, to the amount of \$24,811.40.

Declaring that "the company deputy sheriff system should be abolished and that the commonwealth should recognize and perform its duty to provide police protection to all its inhabitants," the commission includes also the recommendation that the industrial police act of April 18, 1929, shall be repealed, since this is still in force, to forestall any possibility of appointments by Governor Pinchot's successors. They do not ask for any change in the law governing railway police since they are said not to have been a source in the past of complaint in labor disputes. The summary of recommendations follows:

**1. Company Deputies:** "We recommend legislation prohibiting any private person or corporation from paying directly or indirectly the salaries of deputy sheriffs or the cost of their uniforms or equipment."

**2. Roving Deputies:** "We recommend legislation providing that deputy sheriffs shall be selected only by the sheriff, with the approval of the county commissioners, with pay and mileage fixed by the county commissioners, and paid from county funds. Each deputy should subscribe to an oath of office which should be recorded immediately."

**3. Coal and Iron Police:** "We recommend that the Industrial Police Act of April 18, 1929, shall be repealed."

**4. State Police:** "We recommend that in cases of serious industrial disturbance, the governor should be able to place the state police in charge and to supersede

(Continued on page 36)



Courtesy Walter Wanger and Paramount Productions, Inc.

## THE FASCISTS ATTACK THE STREET ORATOR

Another Still From "The President Vanishes." How Well This Photograph Illuminates the Accompanying Article, Incidentally Illustrating the Timeliness of This Film.

\*United Mine Workers and the company union.

# Boston Gets Economics from Sports Writer

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston

LONG ago some old homespun philosopher, after deliberating on the ways of life and the frailties of man, made the sage remark that "A cobbler should stick to his last"; meaning, of course, that a man would do well to confine his judgments to the work he knows best. Yet the newspapers print frequent and painful evidence that however sound such advice may be it is too little followed. A famous industrialist creates an amazing fiasco in trying to stop the World War with a boat load of cranks and joy-riders. Nationally known clergymen get imbogged with interpretations of the labor movement that are painful to their friends. Hollywood divorcees will give advice on home and family life, and so it goes. And now, a well known sports writer leaves the ring side to give his views on present day economics which, he thinks, can best be advanced by letting the old world roll on as it is.

Bill Cunningham recently wrote a feature article for the Boston Sunday Post. His subject was a review of Professor Rexford G. Tugwell's book, "Our Economic Society and Its Problems." Mr. Cunningham is New England's best known sport writer and the Post has the largest morning circulation and since his comments were both old-fashioned and somewhat raw, an answer is here attempted.

Mr. Cunningham admitted that he learned some "amazing facts about poverty" in the opening chapters, which treat various standards of living in this country. He had accepted Uncle Sam as the richest of all national symbols; of comfort as the status of the average American family, and poverty as the lot of the exceptional. He found it "news" to learn that 1 per cent of our population earned almost 50 per cent of the taxable income and almost 14 per cent of the total national income.

On coming to the chapter, "Living in Riches," Mr. Cunningham became annoyed at the brutal job on the rich. Beneath a picture of a country club is the caption, "The country club rings with talk of fashion and sport. Do its frequenters often gather to discuss the social problems of our times?" Another picture of a yacht has the caption, "A yacht like this may cost \$100,000 a year to maintain—enough to support 40 families in comfort. Its owner may use it for only a few weeks during the year." Other pictures show further evidence of the wasteful luxury maintained in recent years.

Here Mr. Cunningham rises in wrath and hauls forth some hoary and moth-eaten conceptions of economics in defense of wasteful

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**City of Emerson, Lowell and William James rejects vigorous approach of Tugwell to poverty. Prefers sunny philosophy of ace baseball critic. Heigh-ho, what would Holmes say?**

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living. He referred to several coming-out parties that cost \$25,000. In his opinion such spending did great good since it went to dress, flower and jewelry shops, hotel men, decorators, waiters and such. The same reasoning applied to yachts that cost \$100,000 a year to operate. For such money went for crews, fuel, repairs and the like.

As further evidence of the good that comes from luxurious living, Mr. Cunningham has a few choice examples that

he had a chance to study. In a famous Southern gambling palace he witnessed a drunken old woman throw away a fortune on the spins of a wheel. She wore a king's ransom in jewels. She played the table with no system and apparently was bored with the whole thing. It was just another way to kill a couple of hours.

He knew this woman and the business that brought her that money employed thousands of people all over the country at wages that scarcely hold body and soul together. "They'll fire a kid who loses a dime." He met younger members of the same family at local night clubs whose antics in trying to impress the chorus girls would shame a high school boy.

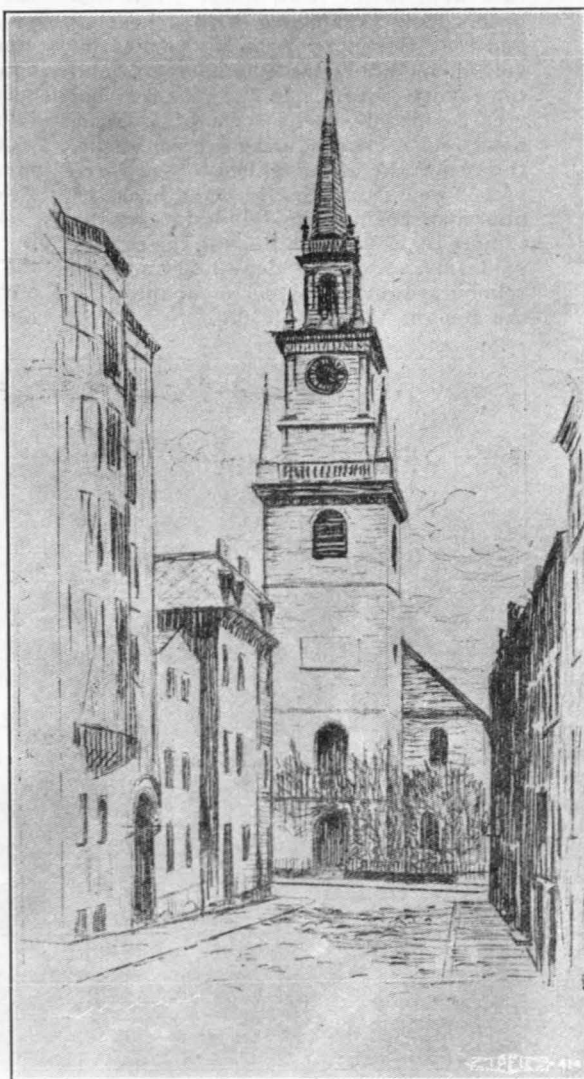
## Football Hero, Not Economist

His answer to these inspiring examples of how money can be spent is "so what?". Somewhere back in that family some honest and industrious male made that money. Since the source of this wealth is furnishing employment to thousands, "so far as the family rake off goes, and what the family does with it need be of no great national concern." Mr. Cunningham may have made the All-American football team in his college days, but he never majored in economics.

Further examples of lavish spending, all within the last few years, are here quoted from the newspapers, just to bring the picture into clearer detail, and to see if we can better judge whether or not it is "national concern" how the profits from industry are spent. Here is a man, William Kenney, a wealthy New Yorker, wandering about in London, trying to find an acceptable barber. His quest is fruitless. He cables his favorite New York barber to take the next liner for England, and make it snappy. One thousand dollars for a hair cut.

Mr. John W. Willys, former president of the Willys-Overland Company, bought five rare tapestries for \$30,000, while most of the employees of that concern were wandering about the streets of Detroit, without work. Mrs. Virginia Vanderbilt opened the Long Island social season by staging an unexpurgated open-air performance of Earl Carroll's Vanities. The party cost \$200,000. There is the man in Muncie, Ind., who kept an open long-distance telephone to New York to bid in at a book auction. The book was a copy of Boccaccio's "Ruin of Noble Men and Women." The price was bid up to \$45,000. Here is a woman who complained to the courts that she was unable to support her six year old daughter on the \$6,000

(Continued on page 41)



Old North Church Still Looks Down on Boston—the Intellectual Hub of the Universe, But Alas, "Looks Down" It Is, For the Yankees Now Prefer Their Economics From Sports Writers.



# Low Electric Rates Build "Load"

"Rates concern consumers more directly than any other feature of electric service, yet rate making has never been highly standardized and is at present highly unscientific. Each company devises its own rate structures, making a mystifying variety which even confuses experts, to say nothing of laymen."—Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

IT'S hard to think of any commodity that shows wider variations in price and with less justification for the variations, than electric service. A kilowatt hour is a unit of measurement, and one kilowatt hour looks and acts just exactly like another. But in Rosslyn, Va., which is so close to Washington, D. C., that they get a better view of the Monument than most Washington dwellers do, you can buy a peck of potatoes for the same price they pay across the river in the District, but your kilowatt hour costs about three times as much. We are sure that this does not mean that the utilities in Virginia cannot make these kilowatt hours as cheaply as the Potomac Electric Power Company makes them in the District of Columbia. What seems indicated is that the state of Virginia did not show the same determination in insisting on a lower price, as the federal government did in its capital city. Washington has had a constantly decreasing rate for residential electric consumers for several years, half of the power company's profit in excess of 7 per cent on valuation determined by law, being applied to rate reductions in the following year. It is noteworthy that the utility's profits have never failed to pass the 7 per cent mark in spite of each succeeding reduction.

This is the sort of a rate reduction program that the government is trying to force through in a national way by various means so that the homes and farms of the United States may receive the vital juice at a price so low that they can afford to use it in abundance. Coupled with this objective is the plan, through the Electric Home and Farm Authority, part of the TVA program, to reduce the price of electric appliances so that families in moderate means may be able to buy ranges, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrical aids.

## Load Factor Important

How many kilowatt hours of electricity the average domestic consumer would use per year if he were able to procure the appliances he would like to have, and operate them at a cost he could afford, is the basis of some discussion, but some utility engineers are honest enough to admit that if the domestic load could be built up to twice the present level, the rate could be reduced nearly half without jeopardizing profits. Unless a plant is operating at full capacity it can absorb an increasing load without affecting operating costs very

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**But so do low appliance prices. Experience of government points way to an electric America.**

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much. Some parts of the domestic load, such as refrigerators, which operate 24 hours a day, and some types of water heaters, which use current at night, in the off-peak period, are technically ideal.

Even the members of the Edison Electric Institute do not dispute the fact that reduced rates do result in the sale of more electricity to domestic consumers, in spite of their cries about the "unconstitutionality" of the TVA and its "unfair competition" with private business.

How quickly the load builds up when rates are lowered is shown in Alabama where power at TVA rates is available now to domestic consumers in some parts of the state. TVA customers are already using an average of 25 per cent more electricity than the residential customers of the Alabama Power Company, which is said to have the lowest rate of any private utility in the state. While the Alabama Power Company's average customer used 900 kilowatt hours annually, the TVA's average customer already had

increased his consumption to 1,200 kilowatt hours a year. The average monthly bill for the power company's customer was \$3.40. Under TVA rates it would be \$2.

## TVA Saves Consumer's Money

Incidentally, it is estimated that by September, 1934, the TVA had already saved users of electricity more than \$16,000,000 annually as cuts in rates had been forced on utilities in nine southern states and in Indiana and Illinois. The "yardstick" demonstration of how rates could be lowered had lent new force to state utilities commissions.

Under the leadership of David Lilienthal, the Tennessee Valley Authority has sponsored what is known as a promotional rate, designed to encourage constantly increasing use of electricity by domestic consumers, and this will inevitably be taken as a model by utilities that see the necessity of reducing rates. In the TVA's schedule, the first block of 50 kilowatt hours per month costs the customer 3 cents a kilowatt hour. For the next block he pays a lower rate, succeeding to a still lower rate for the following block till the minimum of four mills per kilowatt hour is reached.

(Continued on page 40)



Courtesy TVA

Beginning of the Wheeler Dam in the Tennessee River, 25 Miles Above Muscle Shoals. New Impoundage of Water Means New Energy, and Still Lower Electric Rates.

# Renewed Discussion of Burnt-out Motors

By S. J. SENES, I. O., Joliet, Ill.

I HAVE read the article by Brother T. M. Gillin in the September issue with considerable interest. Because this solution will not accomplish the purpose intended, for reasons given below, and because there is a solution which should be known to every motor maintenance man, and because of the importance of this problem to the trade, I respectfully submit the following:

It is my intention to explain how the electrical worker through periodic tests and inspections, and through rigid enforcement of the rule that only competent electricians be permitted to do electrical work, may prevent motor failures, and at the same time keep electricians employed.

Almost any employer would rather have men keeping his motors operating normally than to have machines shut down while motors are changed, and time and materials are consumed in rewinding.

A discussion of Mr. Gillin's solution of the problem of preventing "burnt-out" motors from single phasing follows (Please refer to Gillin's "Drawing No. 2," September, 1934, republished herewith):

A three-phase, or a two-phase, motor, running on a single phase, will generate, through the action of its rotor field, the missing phases. The voltage thus generated would hold closed the two-relay coils shown in "Drawing No. 2." To check this, start a three-phase 230-volt motor and open one of the phases at the disconnect switch, or branch circuit panel, by removing one of the fuses after the motor is running. Now with a volt meter, or a 230-volt test lamp if a 230 volt motor is used, test the voltage between the phase wires on the load side of the disconnect. A voltage only slightly lower than the primary phase will be found on the dead phase wires. These would be sufficient to hold any ordinary relay closed, when connected as shown in the diagram. I have known of this regenerated voltage being sufficient to start a smaller motor located on the feeder, when one of the feeder fuses had opened, leading to much confusion in locating the cause of the resulting trouble.

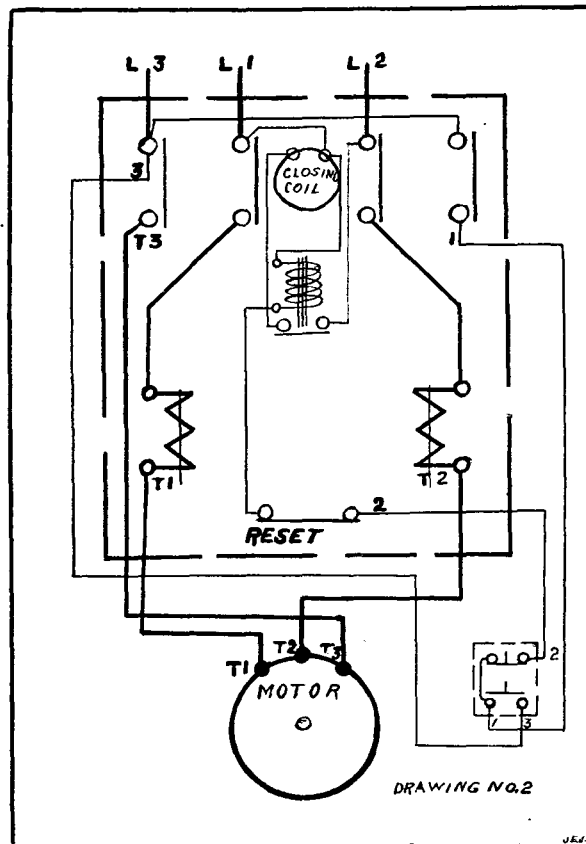
## Force of Gillin's Plan

Mr. Gillin's solution would only prevent the closing of a three-phase motor on single-phase supply, when the motor was not energized. Of course, the motor could not start on single phase, but the relays suggested would prevent the contactor closing. Although this is a benefit, a more proper solution is later explained. From the previous article, it is expected that the solution given would disconnect the motor in case it were operating nor-

**Problem of importance to trade reopened with added scientific facts. Senes is instructor in Joliet High School and Junior College.**

mally and a line wire became open. Let us examine some of the causes of single phasing.

A motor may single phase when one of the heater elements melts out without tripping the overload relay contacts open. The coil of Diagram 2 would remain ener-



gized from the line. Sometimes the heater coil is loosened in its binding screws, causing the circuit to open.

A motor may be single phased due to the breaking or burning off of a lead wire to the motor or between the starter panel and the motor.

A motor may be single phased by the failure of a cheap starter. This is quite common among float and pressure operated controls where the cheap miniature switches so commonly supplied are required to make and break motor circuits frequently. I have seen these switches badly burned and welded closed on two wires with the third contact not "making." Of course, the operation of the overload relay in disconnecting the coil

does not cause the contactor to fall open when welded fast. The suggested relay system would be of no value here.

How some of the burn-outs of motors can be prevented:

No doubt, about one-half of the motor burn-outs blamed on single phasing occur without the motor ever turning, due to the motor being closed on a circuit having one wire open. Mr. Gillin's circuit would prevent this. A better protection is now explained. This is nothing new; we all have it, but forget to make use of it. National Electrical Code rule 808 specifies maximum sizes of branch circuit fuses. Take, for example, the three-phase, five h.p., 230-volt motor. The maximum branch circuit fuse for this motor is 45 amperes. This fuse is large enough to permit the motor to start. If the motor is connected to the circuit with only two of the three fuses in place, the fuse will operate before the motor is damaged. How many of you have 60 ampere fuses, or 30 ampere size cartridges filled with copper wire in these branch circuit fuse blocks? The next time you have the opportunity, check this branch circuit protection on all of your motors. You may be surprised. Persons who know no better think a fuse operates because it is not big enough. The proper fuse does not. A squirrel cage motor of the standard torque type takes five to seven times full load current to start. The proper fuse will have sufficient time lag to permit normal starting.

A three-phase motor running on single phase is not in danger when lightly loaded. When the load increases, the current is 1.73 times normal, more or less. Properly operating over-current protective devices will disconnect the motor when dangerous over-current flows. Better still, properly adjusted thermal elements in the motor winding will open the pilot circuit when the motor winding reaches a dangerous temperature.

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## Follow the Test Route

Your experience has shown that over-current devices in commercial starters are not always dependable. Test them. When the motor can be shut down, put a resistance load on the terminals after the motor has been disconnected and test the relays. On large power controllers, use a phantom load. Ten per cent overload motors or continuous rated motors should be protected against 10 or 15 minutes of 10 per cent over rated current. The relays should operate in less time on larger currents. Twenty-five per cent overload motors should be protected against such currents in 15 minutes, un-

(Continued on page 42)



# Broadway Playwright Jibes at Capitalism

**S**IDNEY HOWARD, America's leading playwright, author of the classics, "The Silver Cord" and "They Knew What They Wanted", and adapter of the current hit starring Ina Claire, "Ode to Liberty", has had his fling at big business. "Gather Ye Rosebuds" attracts attention as the first authentic farcical attack on the ways and manners of business men who pursue easy millions. Howard's first venture as an author was in the field of sociology, a work on the labor spy.

Maybe we're a little fuzzy in our classical history, but wasn't it Aristophanes who, in his satirical plays, heaped such savage derision on the inhabitants of Athens and their sacred institutions that they exiled him from the city? Let us hope that this will not be the fate of Sidney Howard and Robert Littell, whose bitter jibes at the "Golden Age" of America are being presented in the form of this new play. We presume not. Although its tryout in the city of Washington, D. C., coincided with the "Town Hall" episode in which the United States Chamber of Commerce betrayed an extreme jitterishness over the uncensored utterances of several prominent men at an open forum held within their holy portals, the Howard-Littell satiric farce played merrily along at the National Theater. Proving, perhaps, that a true word is safer spoken in jest. Probably the worst that can happen is that the play will be received as a jest, when, we are convinced, it was written in brutal sincerity.

With a central figure whose identity is made so evident that he might well be named Samuel Insull instead of Benjamin J. Gatewood, the play opens in a hotel room "in the capital city of Ionia, a republic situated on the shores of the Aegean Sea." Insull—pardon, we meant to say Gatewood—a fugitive from justice after the crash of his stock companies in America, has arrived the night before. He has no very clear idea of what he is going to do but he earnestly desires to keep out of the United States, for, as he remarks, "how could you explain a thing like that to a jury when I don't understand it all myself?" What is his dismay on the arrival of the American minister and the chief of police, to find that they intend to take him to jail pending extradition! Lacking in resourcefulness in this emergency, Gatewood is about to submit, when George, the floor waiter, demands the visitors produce a warrant, and having none, they sadly depart, because "you can't arrest anybody except a bolshevik or a nigger without a warrant."

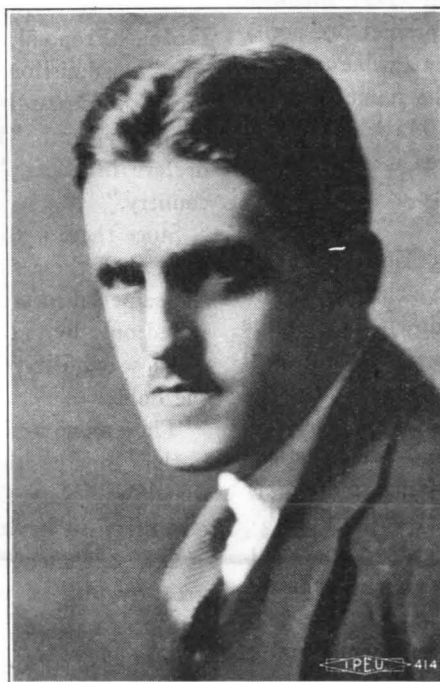
With the aid of George, who describes himself as a student anxious to learn under Gatewood's tutelage the finer methods of exploitation, the financier is kept out of jail, provided with money, and encouraged to embark on the incorporation of the republic of Ionia.

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**Sidney Howard, who began his writing career with a work exposing labor spies, pens "Gather Ye Rosebuds", a satire on big business. Laughs hide thrusts.**

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Unfortunately the country produces products used primarily by its own inhabitants and has little or nothing to export, although Gatewood is interested for a few moments in the export of opium, which "with the right testimonials would



Courtesy Charles Scribner's Sons

SIDNEY HOWARD

America's Leading Playwright. He Laughs at Insull.

be another yeast." However, he believes he can bring prosperity to Ionia without relation to the actual production of goods, because "prosperity and success start at the top; they must start at the top or they have no solid foundation to stand on."

## Stock Gyp Approved

With the co-operation of a lawyer and the director of the Ionian national bank, and ably prompted by George, who has now become his partner, Gatewood outlines his scheme for the capitalization of Ionia, proposing to sell stock in New York. "No matter how many times they have been burned they come back for more," he says, "because, God bless them, they believe in the system." In addition to the profits on the stock, which are to be realized through a series of manipulated dips and rises, there will be a further profit on selling the prod-

ucts of the island back to the inhabitants, plus 10 per cent. It will, he believes, be the first real capitalistic state, for there are no laws to interfere with his operations and he anticipates no trouble with labor. The president of the republic is the only opposing force and even he acts merely as a brake, saying that if the project is successful all will be well; if not, there is a boat in the harbor waiting to take Gatewood back to United States.

The play grows more hectic as the forceful George, revealed as actually "Noiseless" Kelly, a machine gunner of renown on temporary vacation from American shores because of difficulties with the police, is betrayed by his partner and lodged in the local jail to insure the success of the stock sale. His subsequent escape causes the crash of the stock, and Gatewood is again caught in the ruins and about to be sent back by the president of Ionia. This is stopped temporarily by a distinguished stranger who says that Gatewood must on no account be sent back to America. He says that "in normal times the American government represents me," in short, he reveals himself as the president of the American Banking Association, and he is just as anxious as Gatewood that the latter shall not go to trial and reveal what he knows.

Gatewood's escape, disguised in a Greek costume of full, pleated skirt, embroidered jacket and peak-toed slippers is one of the hilarious moments of the play. He steals a boat, "the only thing I really ever stole," he says plaintively, and joins his pal, "Noiseless" Kelly, on a fishing boat captained by an Ionian brigand, where he renews partnership with the gunman. "Noiseless" points out the similarity of his aims and methods with those of the financier except that he considers Gatewood a far greater success, for "compared to the few who put up their mits for me there are thousands who put up their savings for you." However, trailed to the boat by the chief of police, the president of Ionia and others, Gatewood decides it will be more profitable to return to the United States and squeal on his associates, where he might be acquitted—a line made doubly telling by the acquittal of Insull—and if his associates were imprisoned, his own opportunities for loot would be increased; and Kelly decides to take his chances on the electric chair and return also, because he has plenty of people to squeal on as well.

## Gangsters: Two Kinds

One of the main themes of the play is the emphasis on the similarity between the gangster and the financier. "Noiseless", on the boat, armed with a machine gun to stand off his pursuers, speaks feelingly of "the old-fashioned rugged individualism. There are not many of us

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# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

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No. 1

## Well-Founded Prospects

It is good to record that jazzy financial reporters have failed to predict prosperity for 1935. For once, the exuberant pens of the publicity boys have been curbed in the name of near-truth. There is nothing in the prospects for 1935 which should make anyone exuberant. The United States is still—yet—continuously in the trough of the long failure of the business system to function.

The most that can be hoped for is that Emery, Bardo, McCarter and Co. will not be allowed to have their way, and that the country may be allowed to proceed down some of the well-tested avenues of recovery. The government's social measures must be strengthened.

The automobile industry, it appears, rightly may expect improved business in 1935. But construction—the weather-vane of prosperity—still slumbers. This important industry will not waken, it seems, without government initiative. Private initiative will not arise with promises of only 7 per cent. Private initiative wants 30-40-70 per cent, and the poor old construction industry can't respond to this tune. Hence a government housing program. After all government housing is not new. Such a program will put the United States abreast of Great Britain, Holland, France, Germany, Austria and other modern countries.

Well-founded prospects for 1935 depend upon a long-term program. The long-term program, if it is successful, will come to resemble, we believe, the long-term program of Sweden. Therefore it is important to know what Sweden is doing, and how it is doing it. We are fortunate in starting the New Year with a series of two articles by an economist, Dr. Ratzlaff, who has made a first hand study of Sweden's efforts. That labor has played an honorable role in this program, is apparent.

## Forward, Electrical Industry

The electrical industry is a far-flung, complex industry. It touches vitally every basic industry in the United States. In one sense the important steel and copper industries may be said to be adjuncts of the electrical industry. The communications industries as well as the generation of electric power and the manufacturing of electrical appliances make up this most modern and important of business activities.

From the beginning this great industry has had some

advanced aspects. It has been more or less a planned industry from the beginning and it has brought into play rational thought and action, yet it has been apparent to any one who has given any thought to the industry as an industry that it has been dominated by leaders who have brought very little real vision to their job. Despite high sounding publicity statements, these leaders have failed not only of public responsibility but of industry responsibility. It is pleasant to record, therefore, that a new spirit seems to be moving within this important basic industry. We wish that we could say that this spirit is showing itself in the old leaders. It is not. It is showing itself in the younger leaders and this new modern spirit is manifesting itself in more cordial relations between separate sections of the industry—sections that are beginning to feel public responsibility and industry consciousness.

**Dole** Proposal by business men of the dole contains an admission. The admission is to the inability of the present business leaders to do anything about technological unemployment. "We may look to see," these elderly statesmen declare in effect, "a permanent body of unemployed in this country."

Since there is to be a constant surplus of five to six million men, then these should be kept at the lowest possible cost to the same business men. Relief costs money. Money can be raised only by taxation; and taxation might fall upon incomes of those who have. Therefore cut relief to the bone. Give the dole.

These same business men seem unaware of the inconsistency in their own positions. Two years ago they were opposing the dole. Now they want it. Inevitably, too, they see an advantage in having a huge surplus of unemployed available at state expense, from which to draw their working force. A great surplus of unemployed tends to put the fear of God into the worker, and keeps down organization. A pretty philosophy.

## Stool Pigeons

Company unions can not be put over without the use of stool pigeons. The stool pigeon is an invaluable aid to this particular form of industrial autocracy. A stool pigeon is usually a little better dressed than his fellows. He speaks with a great deal of assurance and facility, and he moves among them as one with peculiar authority. He has a surprising amount of information and misinformation, and his line of attack at present is against the bona fide labor union as an organization unfitted for the noble purposes of the workers. He carries on a constant stream of propaganda against real labor leaders and seeks to build up in the bosoms of the workers with whom he is mingling a sense of their difference from their fellows and their kind. Denouncing the aristocracy of labor, he undertakes to build up a new type of aristocracy based upon caste in industry. Sometimes he uses methods of intimidation—any weapon that he can use to keep men out of real labor organizations and to herd them into the spurious company brand of unions.

When Dante wrote his "Inferno", he reserved one of the lower strata of Hell for his peculiar enemies. We believe that



when America becomes socially conscious that the stool pigeon organizer of company unions will have a very special niche in the lower strata of purgatory.

**Sokolsky's Book** George E. Sokolsky, a free lance writer who has had various commissions from various employers throughout the world, has brought together the articles published by the Atlantic Monthly into a book called "Labor's Fight for Power." This book is one of the most stupid and muddle-headed ever perpetrated upon the American public as the work of an authority. The significant thing about Mr. Sokolsky's book is its obvious effort to legalize and dramatize the company union. This, of course, has been the strategy of big business since the enactment of the famous Section 7-a, outlawing the company union. Mr. Sokolsky's book is merely special pleading to make the company union the instrument of American labor.

**The World Does Move** Dear reader, if you are inclined to be idealistic, and are a little despondent over the state of the world, we suggest you turn to a consideration of Senator Vandenberg's new platform for the Republican party. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the proposals of Senator Vandenberg represent a distinct change of public opinion—a change away from rugged individualism toward social responsibility. Senator Vandenberg had the temerity to tell the party of Mellon, Morgan and Mills that they must build upon the following points:

- Unemployment insurance;
- Retirement pensions;
- Minimum wage laws;
- Deprofittization of war;
- Termination of investment rackets;
- End of tax exemptions.

Senator Vandenberg appears to recognize the new economics—the economy of plenty, the need for increased purchasing power, and greater consumption.

Whether Mellon, Morgan and Mills will heed the liberal from Michigan is doubtful, and whether Senator Vandenberg is prepared to follow the full implication of his own proposals is more doubtful.

**Sales Tax Monkey Wrenches** Talk about sabotaging recovery! Those local officials who are slapping on sales taxes, on the grounds of relieving the needy, are doing the nation a disservice. They are hindering the progress of increasing purchasing power. They are going after the income of the average man. They are throwing monkey wrenches into the delicate machinery of recovery.

The sales tax is a tax on consumption. It hampers consumption. The average man is forced to pay out of proportion to his ability to pay. The rich man escapes his just ratio.

These common principles of taxation have been stated and restated. Now the old device of linking a good measure with

a bad one—relief with false taxation—is successful in some directions.

But the sales tax won't work. Recovery will be slowed. Relief rolls will grow, and the poisonous cycle will expand.

The only sound taxation measure is renewed income taxes. The old principle of taxing the money where it is and applying it where it is needed, must be reaffirmed.

**Public Ownership Progresses** Enlightened public opinion is manifesting itself in the trend to public ownership of utilities as indicated by the recent action of the voters in Los Angeles, when, by an overwhelming majority, charter changes were made which make it possible for the city to take over the properties of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation without formality of a bond issue.

At the same time, they emphatically rejected proposals to extend the franchise of property on the light plants.

Seattle, Wash., with one of the finest municipal power plants in the world, is considering a suggestion to purchase the entire system of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company at a cost of approximately \$95,000,000.

The "book value" of the concern is about \$129,000,000, and by making this acquisition, Seattle will not only eliminate more than \$30,000,000 of fictitious value upon which consumers have been paying dividends, but will also make it possible for the city plant to take over the vast territory now served by private companies.

While private industry is justified in operating on a fair competitive basis, it is properly a governmental duty to control public utilities. The acquisition of waterfalls by private companies for the purpose of creating hydro-electric energy which is sold to consumers at the private corporation's price is most unfair to the American public.

It is inconceivable that nature was intended to be employed for monopolistic purposes, and the full realization of the unfairness of such a program has at last dawned upon the American public.

—*Bulletin of Metal Trades Department of A. F. of L.*

A New Year may act as a double-bladed incentive—to hope and to despair. But when despair comes it is well to remember that generous, good and unselfish acts are being performed every day; that many individuals every day are making whole-hearted sacrifices that the group might progress; that the social act goes unheralded, while the anti-social is well advertised. It is wise to remember these things as well as the defeats, the retreats, and the set-backs.

I believe in the spirit of peace, and in sole and absolute reliance on truth and the application of it to the hearts and consciences of the people. I do not believe that the weapons of liberty ever have been, or can be, the weapons of despotism. I know that those of despotism are the sword, the revolver, the cannon, the bombshell; and therefore, the weapons to which tyrants cling and upon which they depend are not the weapons for me, as a friend of liberty.—*W. L. Garrison.*



# WOMAN'S WORK



## ROOSEVELT HONORS WOMAN TRADE UNIONIST

**R**ECOGNITION has been accorded a woman who is a staunch trade union sympathizer with the appointment of Miss Josephine Roche as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be in charge of the public health service and the welfare of the department's 56,000 employees. Although the new Assistant Secretary has not as yet made any announcement of her program, her ability, her social views, and her achievements in a practical way for the welfare of her own union employees of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company lead us to expect her to become an important part of the administration.

Miss Roche revealed to a member of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* staff that her Colorado coal mines will continue to operate under union conditions as they have done ever since she inherited them in 1927. She declared that the union contract in this one group of mines has had the effect of keeping up the level of miners' wages all over the state in spite of non-union operators' efforts to cut the scale. The slogan, "Buy Josephine's Coal" was the rallying cry of Colorado labor in 1931 when she refused to lower wage rates in the face of fierce competition.

Miss Roche has given a good deal more than lip service to her union beliefs. She has been a crusader ever since she became interested in social work while a student at fashionable Vassar College. Then the bloody brutality of the Ludlow massacre and other coal fields killings of 20 years ago aroused the indignation of the young girl. Her father had become a coal mine owner. No doubt Josephine tried to persuade him to recognize the union. He did not.

### Signed Union Contract

When the mines came into her hands in 1927 one of her first acts was to sign a union contract, making the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company the only unionized mines in the state of Colorado. She averted a strike at that time and a remarkable harmony in labor relations has been evident ever since. The owner's sincerity and willingness to co-operate has been something simply outside the experience of coal mine workers. She tore down the ramshackle company houses, put up modern homes for them,

and instituted a program to safeguard their health and welfare.

Non-union operators said she would "go broke," but Josephine Roche demonstrated that labor co-operation pays. Better housing, food, and pay had their effect in building greater efficiency; workers became steady, contented, loyal. They realized it was to their interest to make the mines pay, and they did. At the time of her appointment recently a

against her by her competitors; and today the spirit of miners in this state is so courageous that even in mines where the union is not recognized the scale of wages is maintained; nowhere in the state is it less than 15 cents an hour below the union scale.

Observing that, "It is just stupid to shoot people when you might just as well recognize their rights," she championed the miners several months ago at NRA hearings in Washington on the coal code. "The trouble now is," she said, "that too many in the larger industrial groups are refusing to consider labor rights in matters that mean life and death to their workmen."

### Member of Labor Group

Ever since her college days Miss Roche has had a genuine and sincere interest in the problems of workers, not only in the coal industry, but generally. She has made it an active interest, not merely a theoretical one. At one time she was a policewoman in Denver, working under Judge Ben Lindsey in the Denver Juvenile Court. She was associated for a while with Florence Kelly, general secretary of the National Consumers' League at the time when that organization was trying to stamp out the sweatshop by the use of a health label showing that garments so labeled were manufactured under sanitary conditions. For three years Miss Roche was editorial director of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. She also was in charge of the foreign language information service, showing a successful record of government experience.

Her political experience was not so happy. She ran for the Democratic nomination in Colorado last summer, but in spite of the earnest backing of labor in her state, was defeated after a warm battle.

Her interest in organization of working women is shown by her many years of membership in the National Women's Trade Union League, of which she is now a national member. She is spoken of in the Washington headquarters with the warmest admiration. She is most interested in union organization and collective bargaining, and is said to believe to the very depths of her heart in the participation of labor in the man-

(Continued on page 42)



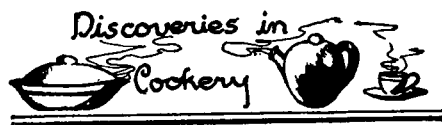
JOSEPHINE ROCHE

White House statement recognized and praised her union policies in this way:

"The company has increased its labor efficiency and has improved its financial position under policies Miss Roche has put into effect."

There is no question that these policies have had a far-reaching effect in the state of Colorado. During the depression Miss Roche did not reduce wages, in spite of a price-war carried on





By SALLY LUNN

The housewife who is trying to save on her food bill this winter will learn to use more cereals. I don't mean just breakfast food, though a dish of hot cereal with milk and sugar makes an excellent part of your breakfast in winter time particularly. Cereals are high in calorie content, and may be used to supply a great part of the fuel we need for the human body. It is true that we also need meat, eggs, sugar, milk, butter and all kinds of vegetables because they are all needed in our proper nutrition, but most of us can introduce a larger proportion of cereals than we have been using, with the result of cheaper and frequently more interesting meals.

By cereals, of course, we mean the grain products — wheat flour, whole wheat, corn meal, hominy, oatmeal, barley, rice, macaroni, rye flour, etc., and all the various breads, cakes, puddings, pies, griddle cakes, biscuits, and other combinations in which they may be used. Here is a selection of tested recipes from the Home Economics Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that are worth clipping for your recipe file:

**Gingerbread**

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup fat	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup molasses	1 teaspoon ginger
1 egg	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
3 cups sifted soft wheat flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
4 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup milk

Cream together the sugar and fat. Add the molasses and beaten egg. Sift together twice the dry ingredients and add to the first mixture alternately with milk. Bake in two shallow pans in a moderate oven (450 F.) for 30 to 40 minutes. One cup of sour milk may be used instead of the sweet milk. In that case use 1 scant teaspoon of soda in place of the one-half teaspoon now called for, and use only two teaspoons baking powder.

\* \* \*

**Spoon Bread**

1 cup corn meal	2 or 3 eggs
2 cups cold water	2 tablespoons melted fat
2 teaspoons salt	
1 cup milk	

Mix the meal, water and salt, and boil for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add the milk, well-beaten eggs, and melted fat, and mix well. Pour in a well-greased hot pan or baking dish and bake for 45 to 50 minutes in a hot oven (400 F.). Serve from the baking pan.

\* \* \*

**Baked Indian Pudding**

1 quart milk	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup yellow corn meal	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon salt	

Cook the milk, corn meal, and salt in a double boiler for 20 minutes. Add the molasses and ginger, pour into a greased baking dish, and bake in a very moderate oven (about 300 F.) for two hours. Serve hot.

**Oatmeal Drop Cookies**

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup fat	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
1 cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
1 egg	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups fine oatmeal
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts
2 teaspoons cinnamon	1 cup seedless raisins

Cream the fat and sugar, and add the beaten egg. Sift together the dry ingredients, except the oatmeal, and add with the milk to the first mixture. Add the oatmeal, nuts and raisins. Mix well. Drop by spoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet and bake to a golden brown in a moderately hot oven (375 to 400 F.), and remove from pan while hot.

**Eggless Nut Cakes**

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or other fat	1 cup clabbered milk
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups brown sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons chopped nuts
$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted soft wheat flour	

Cream the fat, then mix in thoroughly the brown sugar, flour and salt. Set aside about one-fourth cup of this and mix it with the nuts. Stir the soda and milk in the rest of the fat and sugar mixture, and pour it into greased muffin pans. Cover the top of the cakes with the nut mixture. Bake in a moderate oven for about 25 to 30 minutes or until lightly browned. Yields about 20 muffin cakes.

**LOOKING FOR QUALITY IN READY-MADE CLOTHES**

THIS is the time of year when "reductions" and "sales" are used by merchants to clear their stock of winter clothing to make way for spring merchandise, and the shopper who knows how to choose can buy dresses of a quality she would not be able to afford at their original prices. But there is quite a technique in making a wise choice, even when you have a whole rack full of dresses all at the same price, because you will have garments from several higher-priced lines all "reduced for quick clearance." Some of them will be very much better values than others.

Of course you go to the store with quite a clear idea of your requirements. You want a dress to harmonize with your winter coat, which limits your choice of colors; and you want it to wear for certain purposes, such as business, housework or afternoon parties. If you can find something that fills these requirements you are lucky; but all of us have at one time or another, simply fallen in love with a particular dress even though it did not "go with" our regular wardrobe; and then had to buy new accessories to make the "bargain" dress fit in. Sometimes there is enough pleasure in wearing the dress to make up for the extra expense, but it is an item for the most careful consideration. Dresses of odd colors and unusual combinations of colors frequently find their way from the "exclusive" lines into the bargain rack and these must be regarded with very great caution. Most of us want to look attractive but not conspicuous.

How can you judge quality in a marked-down garment? It is always shown in the details of finishing. A woman who conducts dressmaking classes in Washington tells her pupils, "If you are satisfied with a cheap dress you might as well buy it ready-made. If you go to the trouble of making clothes you should learn to hand-finish wherever possible because it will make your dress look better and wear longer."

It is possible to choose a cheaply-made garment that will give reasonable service and satisfaction, but when you are buying "markdowns" is the time to look at the inner construction of the garment particularly. And it is quite right to assume that a well-made garment is also

of good quality material, for the manufacturer will not spend the money on a poor fabric.

One of the best indications of quality workmanship is the finishing of seams. Lowest in the list, of course, is the raw seam; and unless there is a wide margin of material which you can pink or finish in some way yourself, or unless the material is unusually firm, you should refuse ever to buy the garment with raw seams. Almost as bad is the seam that is cut off to a narrow margin and overcast by machine. While this seam is technically "finished" it is very likely to pull out and split. The seam with a wide margin of material that is pressed open and pinked at the edge is a better choice, but you must examine the full length of the seam to see that it is not wide only in some places, and narrow in others where strain is likely to come. The higher quality woolen garments have seams bound with silk tape; and the silks have narrow, even width French seams.

The bottom hem of a dress, of course, is regarded as a temporary matter, as so frequently the buyer adjusts the length to her own requirements; but in the better quality garments you will find that the edge of the material is finished in some way, such as binding, to prevent raveling.

Now examine the finishing around the neck of the dress. If there is a facing, it should not be pressed back and left with raw edges. In good quality garments this facing is finished with a narrow hem; in the higher-priced dresses you will find it not only hemmed but caught back with a few deft hand stitches.

Of course you will look at the way snaps and buttons are sewed on. While you can easily reinforce loosely sewed fastenings at home, the manner in which they are attached is an indication of the workmanship of the dress. The best quality dresses, indeed, will probably not have snaps on them at all but be fastened at sleeves, neck and waistline with tiny buttons and buttonholes or loops. This adds to the cost of the garment, but the careful shopper looks for these indications on "bargain day." Another finishing detail that is put on higher-priced

(Continued on page 38)

# Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

## STICK TOGETHER AND WIN

By J. V. FITZHUGH

*Texas agreements prove that I. B. E. W. uses co-operative—not coercive—methods of improving labor conditions, and gets results for all concerned.*

**W**HETHER doubts the old adage that in union there is strength—whoever is downhearted because of intimidation and seeming hopelessness in his work will be interested in the co-operative plan which the I. B. E. W. has crystallized into concrete form in San Antonio, after 11 months of organized activity in that city. The plan follows modern New Deal thought; namely, that of promoting improved labor conditions through harmonious relations between employer and employee, and of offering helpful suggestions to the employer, which will improve his income and cause him willingly to meet the requests of his employees for better conditions. It is an experiment, just as the New Deal itself is an experiment.

The background of the San Antonio plan reflects a typical situation in the radio broadcasting industry; and it shows conclusively how the intelligent but firm leadership of the I. B. E. W. has established long-needed reforms in San Antonio within the remarkably short period of 11 months.

Last year, many San Antonio radio operators were not receiving the benefits which the NRA code stated that they should receive. Note the following outstanding violations which existed at that time:

1. Salary payments partially in advertised merchandise;
2. Classification of operators as executives;
3. Wrong classification of operators as apprentices;
4. No overtime pay;
5. Salaries paid below minimum scale;
6. Excessive working hours.

Did the men get rough with their employers when these violations were discovered? Did they throw bombs and wave Red flags? Did they walk out on strike and damage equipment as they went? They certainly did not. It is not that they were not organized strongly enough to do these things. The reason is simply that they were typical radio operators who only wanted a square deal, and who knew that the I. B. E. W. would help them get it by gentlemanly methods. Therefore they appealed to

the International Office for advice; and from then on, a courteous, calm, and systematic campaign was waged for elimination of code abuses. A set of rulings were obtained from the Code Authority on the exact conditions in San Antonio, before employers were requested to confer with representative committees. Only one of the three employers who were approached refused to comply with the rulings of the Code Authority. However, when a brief was filed with the Code Authority about this one station, compliance was obtained—but please do not forget that it was the unceasing efforts of our research director, M. H. Hedges, in Washington, which accounted for the speed and thoroughness of the favorable ruling which was given. The results of negotiations under the NRA, of course, eliminated some of the more deplorable conditions; but some other serious conditions were allowed to remain, for example, the following:

1. Salary payments partially in advertised merchandise;
2. 48 instead of 40-hour week;
3. Seven-day week;
4. No vacations, or vacations without pay;
5. No security of jobs—no union recognition;
6. No overtime pay;
7. Salaries below the ability of the stations to pay;
8. Staggered hours over long shifts;
9. Arbitrary transferring of operators from station to station in a network;
10. Technical work being done by announcers;
11. No transportation allowances during remote and overtime work.

Therefore it was plainly evident that only a working agreement could stabilize conditions in San Antonio. When a representative from the International Office approached station managers, he found that they were poisoned against him through efforts from a well-known source. Therefore, it took this representative, Mr. Thomas R. McLean, about one week to convince the employers that he was not a "Red" nor a strike agitator, but that he had come to town to offer helpful suggestions to them for the improvement of their business, which automatically would reflect benefits to the radio operators. All except one manager confided in McLean about inside conditions in the radio broadcasting industry in San Antonio, and the following were some of the reasons disclosed as to

why incomes to the stations were lower than they should be:

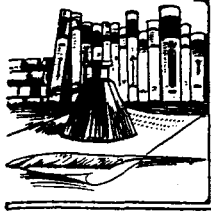
1. Advertising accepted in return for merchandise, instead of cash;
2. Price cutting even below rate-card rates, sometimes down to 10 cents per 100 words;
3. Cut-throat competition among salesmen of individual stations;
4. Poor placement of announcements;
5. Lack of personal attention to the business by the manager, in some instances;
6. Failure to co-operate with rival stations, when doing so would expand listening area, and thereby improve sales agreement and income;
7. Refused to break up sharing-time arrangement of two stations, thereby making possible income only about half of what it should be;
8. Confusion of duties of employees—lack of system in administration of the business.

A determined effort was made by the one station manager who distrusted McLean to arrange a combination of station managers which would bluntly oppose any agreement whatever on working conditions. This manager was nailed in the act, and it was discovered that the main cause of trouble in the entire San Antonio situation was the persistently unfair activities of the assistant manager of this station. McLean made this point clear to the objecting station manager, and we believe that McLean now has the unanimous sympathy of all San Antonio managers; and that the erroneous idea that the I. B. E. W. is composed of strikers and "Reds" is positively disapproved.

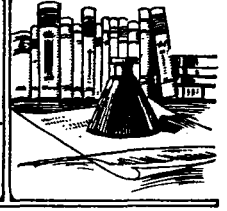
The San Antonio co-operative plan is an experiment which will cover a trial period of three months, January 1 to April 1. Perhaps the greatest benefit given to San Antonio operators through the present negotiations was an insight into the thinking and methods of their managers, and thereby a greater appreciation of their own value to the industry, as well as a broader sympathy for the position of their managers in the competitive system. Wage increases averaged only five dollars per man; and hours were reduced from 48 to 40. Provision was made for vacations, and one day of rest per week. It is expected that managers voluntarily will increase these benefits under the co-operative plan.

(Continued on page 40)





# CORRESPONDENCE



## A Union for the Government Electrician

By A. A. LUDWIG, L. U. No. 121

For many years the government electrical worker desiring to become a union man had to either join a local union of the I. B. E. W. whose members were employed in private commercial enterprises, or a lodge of the government employees, whose membership was composed of typists, stenographers, clerks, etc.

In both instances the government electricians found themselves to be a very small minority of their organization, and that very little consideration was given to their particular needs. Also, the initiation fees and dues of outside locals were generally more than they could afford.

The government electrician realized that the remedy for this condition lay in the granting of a charter by the I. B. E. W. for a union composed entirely of government electrical workers.

Several attempts were made to obtain such a charter from past International Presidents, but up to the time the present incumbent, Brother D. W. Tracy, took office, met with no success.

International President Tracy, however, having in the past come into personal contact with numerous cases in both the departmental and field service, where the government electrical worker was being slighted and had no one to help him, was glad to offer his assistance.

Brother Tracy realized that the existing agencies of the I. B. E. W., combined with their affiliations with the American Federation of Labor, gave the Brotherhood an arm long enough and strong enough to reach the worker isolated in some army post or reservation who might find himself in need of such assistance as organized labor can give. He also saw the assistance that could be rendered to the government electrical worker through the I. B. E. W.'s legislative representative, who is in touch with the heads of government departments and army and navy headquarters officials in Washington, D. C. Also, the value of the assistance of the legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in many instances.

No matter in what part of the United States the worker is employed, as the seat of the government and the headquarters of the I. B. E. W. are both in Washington, the agencies of the I. B. E. W. are in a position to make desired contacts as occasion requires.

With these things in mind, Brother Tracy did not hesitate to grant the request for a charter when petitioned last spring, thus Federal Electrical Workers Union No. 121 was created June 14, 1934.

The officers of L. U. No. 121 are mostly old hands in the organized labor movement. The president, Carl B. Johnson, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, came into the Brotherhood in 1904 through L. U. No. 98. Vice President George B. Clum and Treasurer Walter P. Mulligan, of the Government Printing Office, and Financial Secretary Francis J. Ford, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, were former members of L. U. No. 26. Also, quite a few of the members are

### READ

**Fighting Old Man Depression, by L. U. No. 595.**

**President Tracy addresses Massachusetts electrical workers, by L. U. No. 7.**

**Ruminations on the Future, by L. U. No. 113.**

**Annual Wage, by L. U. No. 303.**

**Dues question again, by L. U. No. 309.**

**Defense of Townsend Plan, by L. U. No. 526.**

**Sport in Milwaukee, by L. U. No. 528.**

**Radio progress in Tulsa, by L. U. No. 584.**

**Railroads oust company unions, by L. U. No. 912.**

**These New Year letters definitely establish the fact that the old never-die spirit is still there.**

from various local unions of the Brotherhood.

Local Union No. 121 has made excellent progress and the present outlook for increasing its membership is very bright, for aside from the new material it is getting, there are quite a few government electrical workers who affiliated with other organizations before L. U. No. 121's inception, over whom, by its charter rights, L. U. No. 121 now has jurisdiction.

Any government electrical worker seeking affiliation with the I. B. E. W. is cordially invited to communicate with Carl B. Johnson, 4601 Fifth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or the International Headquarters, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[Editor's note: This local union discussion appears to us of importance to the entire organization.]

### L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(No. 4 of the series of articles written by the press secretary of Local No. 1, St. Louis.)

#### A Passing Fancy

By M. A. N.

The past dreams and hopes were realities this year in Chicago. One of the greatest fairs in history closed its gates with a bang. The north and south lagoons, last year's "black eyes" of A Century of Progress, were this year's focal points, with exciting new features.

#### The 1934 Feature

The fountain was the dominating feature of the fair this year. In 1893, it was the ferris wheel; in 1933, the sky ride; and in 1934, this amazing fountain. Some people travel miles and wait hours to see the fountain play at Versailles, but all you had to do was to walk to the north entrance of the fair

and see the largest fountain in the world. Starting with a great falls over the side of the Twelfth Street Bridge, a moving wall of water 20 feet high extended 570 feet and terminated in a glorious dome of water as big as Chicago's famous Planetarium. Through the outlets of this giant fountain, enough water would flow to serve a city the size of St. Louis. (I didn't count the gallons.) This was a wonderful invitation for anyone on Saturday night. The plumbers did a fine job but Mr. Electrician put on the finishing touches.

Smooth, even graduations and changes of color made this crystal wall and mountain of water a magnificent spectacle at night. A fan of 24 gigantic searchlights played about the sky forming the largest rainbow you ever saw. Foreign water transportation was represented in the lagoons by a number of exotic boats representing China, Hawaii, Alaska, Sumatra and Egypt, adding color and atmosphere.

#### Here and There

At Sixteenth Street, attached to the bridge, the Doodlebug rose cockily out of the lagoon—a most amusing building with a great fin down its center, named by its similiary to the larva of a giant ant. (Not Aunt Het.) A most interesting story was told of the complete process of distilling by the Hiram Walker and Sons, Inc. Excellent food was served on open terraces with music and a floor show thrown in.

The Hall of Science continued to be the playground of most every one who visited the fair. Strikingly outstanding was the Clavilux color organ, with recitals by the inventor, who plays his own compositions.

At Twenty-third Street a theatre was built out in the lagoon, in which concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra were given.

#### What Makes the Wildcat Wild?

Allen King, one of the two men in the world who have ever been able to control a large group of lions and tigers in the same arena, put those babies through their paces. Lions and tigers are natural enemies, and nature takes care that they roam the jungles of separate countries. These animals, all captured in their native jungles, appeared in an iron-barred pit known as the "Red Crown Cage of Fury." A s-w-e-l-l place for kids of all ages. Oh, yes; the elephants were there, too!

#### Transportation Onward

Mr. Ford did his bit towards the features, too. A building two city blocks long with a dominant central feature 10 stories high. This exhibit covered 11 acres, beautifully landscaped, and included a large area on the south lake front. He had a band shell constructed and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra played to thousands of appreciative listeners.

Near by the Ford Building the history of roads was built, going as far back as the Roman roads. You could ride over these and explore their interesting features, and compare the old corduroy roads with dirt roads or with modern highways. Corduroy roads were made by laying logs lengthwise across the road.

The Transportation Building was most interesting. Monsieur Chevrolet had his exhibit as well as Mr. Chrysler. "Wings of a Century" took you back to those good old days when our forefathers made the redskins bite the dust and continued to the present-day streamlined train of tomorrow.

#### Foreign Atmosphere When Peaceful

Among the fascinating new attractions were the series of foreign villages which faithfully reproduced the architecture, customs and romance of the countries they represented.

In "Olde England" one could stretch his imagination and "live" the days of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, visit with the middle ages in the Tower of London, and enjoy the atmosphere of the quaint "Cheshire Cheese Inn," famous for its steak and kidney pie. And the ale—oh, the ale!

Now the dear old "Irish Village" gave you a peek at the romantic Ireland of song and legend, even to a genuine piece of the Blarney Stone. Thirty buildings, ranging from a humble thatched cottage to a replica of the famous Tara Hall displayed exhibited native arts and crafts. They did not display the making of the hod or wheelbarrow.

Italy was represented with faithful reproductions of age-worn architecture, native costumes and dances. I didn't see any garlic.

From Germany came the snow-clad Black Forest Village faithfully reproducing winter, even to an ice-skating rink.

The colorful life of the Orient was presented in the "Streets of Shanghai." Bedouins, Arab sheiks were seen among the bazaars, mosques and theatres in the Tunisian village from north Africa.

Sally Rand was there, too, doing her "fanny" dance. The Swiss village nestled at the foot of the Alps portrayed the features of the older portions of historic Berne. Picturesque Spain of the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries was depicted in the Spanish village. The Belgian village was there again this year, even more charming than before.

The Colonial village was a great attraction and produced the authentic reproduction of the important buildings of American history and the pioneer days.

#### Fun on the Midway

Of course, there were plenty of places for fun, excitement and thrills. I rode one of the new concessions called the Catapult Ride. One of those gadgets that swing back and forth and finally get more fluent by swinging completely over and over and causing a peculiar sensation when you get out. I had ridden the Loop-the-Loop in St. Louis at Forest Park Highlands, two cars before the car stuck on the top of the loop, killing two people and closing it down for all time. This happened many years ago and I was cautious to be prepared if the catapult would stick on top. Three beers, a cocktail and two shots of Hiram Walker put me on my feet again and I went to the skyride after spending seven hours in the Electrical Building.

Some of the I. B. E. W. boys I met and who entertained me in such a way that I will never forget it, were: E. Doherty, whom many St. Louis boys will remember from the General Motors' job; Joe Bucher, I believe, who took me across the ride; Harold Stanley (Are you the little fellow who sat at the window in the control room? I have several pictures I want to send, so please write to me, giving your address); J. L. Murphy, who was sniping a turned out lamp from under a mushroom and didn't have his card with him; W. L. Whaley, who worked at the St. Louis Fair, and the little runt I didn't see—Billy Maloney, who used to razz me in St. Louis.

So much for the fair and Chicago!

Thanks to Mat. Lanahan, the financial secretary of L. U. No. 134, for showing me their building and contents. Paddy Sullivan and Mike Boyle had a visitor but were not in.

#### St. Louis at a Glance

Local No. 1 is proud indeed to have put over a picnic, the proceeds of which are being used for relief of the needy in our local. Nearly \$1,000 was cleared on this picnic. About \$300 has been used for relief. The method employed is beyond reproach. No cash is disbursed to the individual as in past years. The first and main need that has been taken care of is the Brother's per capita tax, thereby not having to suspend a man after having been in the local for years. Coal has been bought; rents have been paid; groceries have been furnished. The picnic committee should be commended highly for their untiring efforts in putting it over. Brother Bobby Underwood says he will present a proposition for this type of relief in the near future. More power to you, Bob!

Brother Harry E. Owen is the proud papa of a five pound baby boy. He says he is glad it wasn't five.

#### What Next?

Work in St. Louis is far below the average but Christmas business may cause it to pick up a little. The Federal Building is almost completed. The general foreman on this job is our president, Charles Burgdoerfer, who has done more rotating in this local than the contractors have. Many men whom the contractors don't care to employ have worked on this job and many men will remember him for a long time.

Ground has been broken for the new post-office which will cover about four city blocks and may be a help to some of us.

I may choose for my next article a subject which should bore deep into the bone. Race Horses or Turtles, will be the name if I can prepare and finish it in time. You birds whom the shoe fits, be sure to read it—devour it—understand it—and profit by it. It's coming—if not in February, later.

And now, good cheer, good health, the best of luck for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, from

M. A. (RED) NEWMAN,  
A Lover of "Light" Work.

#### L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Work here is getting very quiet, with a majority of the local on short time or totally out of work. But we are always hoping for the best and looking forward to spring. The merchants are overjoyed at the Christmas buying of the public. It looks as if a great many folks are really going to have a "merry Christmas."

To change the subject, on November 10, 1934, Springfield had the honor of being host to the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers. This convention, along with Local No. 7, had the honor and distinction of being host to our International President, Daniel Tracy. He addressed the convention with a very inspiring speech, which the Brothers soaked up like a sponge. He spoke of the code and about industry in general which was very interesting. Brother Tracy, we all wish you luck in your position of International President. And here is hop-

ing that you will have the co-operation of the Brotherhood at large in trying to get the wheels of industry rolling.

This convention, which was presided over by that genial fellow from the "sticks of Lynn, Mass.," (none other than Brother Charles Keaveney and his side-kick and body-guard, "The Bear," W. J. Kenefick), transacted quite a number of important items. In my estimation this convention accomplished a great deal for the benefit of the Brotherhood.

Now, before closing, on behalf of myself and the members of Local No. 7, we wish to extend our thanks and best wishes to the local at Northampton, Mass., for the brotherly spirit shown toward Local No. 7. Also, to Brother Richard Malo, who, as business manager of that local, kept about 18 members of our local busy for about four months. An act of this kind is what I call real Brotherhood, and goes a long way toward promoting that brotherly spirit which is so sorely needed today. If the opportunity ever comes whereby Local No. 7 can be of assistance to Northampton, we are yours to command. So, we sincerely thank you again, and hope we may repay some day.

One thing which pleases me is that the locals of the Connecticut Valley have always shown the brotherly spirit toward each other.

Wishing the Brotherhood at large a very Prosperous and Happy New Year, I will sign off as the scribe from the "City of Homes," Springfield, Mass.

HERMAN G. HILSE.

#### L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Now, as I missed a couple issues of the JOURNAL, will try to make up a little of lost time. I am not entirely to blame, as my annual vacation was taken, and I was traveling and didn't have time to write my little piece. I visited Boulder Dam and consider it the greatest work I have ever seen. When we left home it was our intention to visit all the camps along the transmission line between Los Angeles and the Dam. Time would not permit, so I only visited Silver Lake Camp, presided over by Brother George Evans, a very genial sort of a cuss (a trait noticeable in good union men). He showed us all around and gave us a real picture of the line as it will be when completed.

Brother Ray Marsh, one of the foremen at Silver Lake Camp, also gave us some information on some new equipment for stringing the H. H. type of conductor. (Am at present writing a feature article on this new equipment.) The stringing of the conductor is slated to commence sometime in January, 1935. As soon thereafter as possible, I want to go up along the line and see for myself how it works, so that I can write intelligently on the subject. Am sending a picture of the last-named Brother, whose I. B. E. W. union card is so old that it has whiskers all over it. He could not stand the rich food of the camp, the menu of which was enumerated in full in a feature article by the scribe of L. U. No. 18, in the April, 1934, issue of the JOURNAL, page 151. Now, when he got so fed up on this diet and got hungry for the old road diet (which of course is mulligan), we understand he had quite a severe case of indigestion the day this picture was taken. He is A-No.-1 and a real union man.

A little more about my vacation. We visited Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park, in Utah, and the Grand Canyon of Arizona. We visited both the north and south rim and, as the book says, it is not the eighth wonder of the world, it is the first. Space will not permit me to say what I would like to about this scenery. It's all you can imagine and then some more.

#### THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$1.50



Now a few lines regarding Local No. 18. We are still going forward. We take in a few members each month, some by traveling card and others by initiation. Our work has slowed down a little to date, due to the inability of the bureau officials to get the hardware for stringing the wire on the transmission line. We have hopes of work picking up a little in the near future.

I have had several letters thanking me for sending out of the cross section of the H. H. type of conductor. It gives them the real idea as to how it is constructed. (Again I refer back to the May, 1934, issue of the JOURNAL, and on page 198 is a full explanation of how it is made.)

In conclusion, let me say that our Editor should be highly complimented on our JOURNAL. If ever a sheet gave real facts it is our own. I read several other labor magazines but none compare with our own. Thanks, "G. M.," and more power to you!

I missed the December issue and greetings, but I do hope that 1935 will smile a little broader on us than the year just past has done, and that all the officers and members of the I. B. E. W. enjoyed a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. J. E. HORNE.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The old year of 1934 has had its fling and in its closing days has seen fit to look kindly upon the membership of Local No. 28. The past month has seen a number of fine mechanics—some of whom had not gripped a pair of pliers nor grasped a fishtape for nigh onto three years—set out for work on the new Chevrolet project. There are at this time about 70 electricians on this job. I understand that the contractor has served, at no cost to the men, hot coffee regularly each morning to every man while he was at work. Perhaps a little stimulant helps the boys after such a long "vacation." Anyway this contractor is to be commended for thinking of his workmen on these cold mornings. We hope that, with this job to start, the new year will bring back a prosperity to "28" that will last. I wish to state to those Brothers from other locals who were with us in 1929-30, this is not a boom starting in Baltimore. We still have a great percentage of our membership unemployed.

I was fortunate enough to do a small job last month in the jurisdiction of Local No. 26, of Washington, D. C. I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the splendid co-operation I received from its officers and members. I never met a better bunch of fellows. I hope Brother Ed. Boss is enjoying better health than when I last saw him.

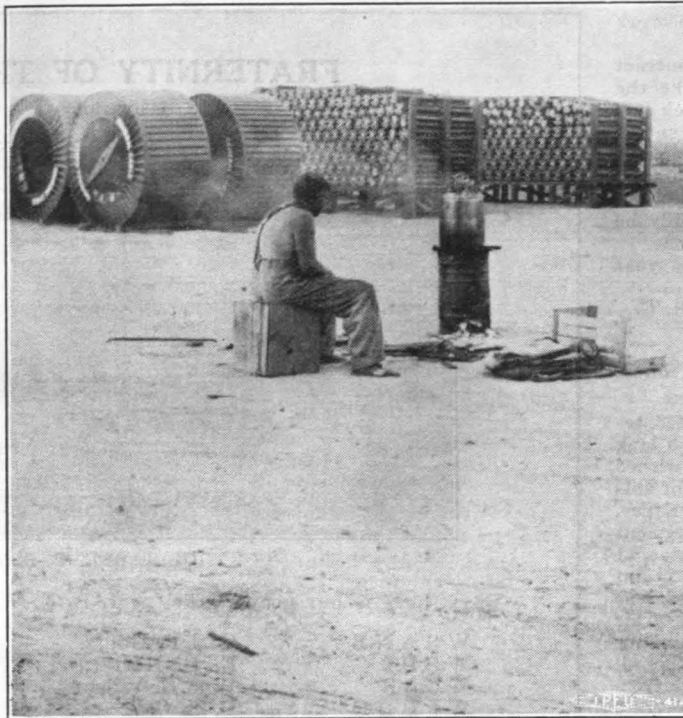
Wishing the officers and members of the Brotherhood the best of health and happiness for the coming year.

JOHN A. BECK.

#### L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

There is so much change in the social and the economic life of our nation, and to look into it as a sign for national betterment, often calls for cold and unemotional surveys for the possible good of our citizens.



This Picture Is a Complete Story in Itself. Take a Good Look at This Worthy Brother and His Equipment.

The NRA, to which labor looked so much for industrial freedom, has gone into a partial limbo, or gone "right" as stated in our today parlance. It had no program in the beginning, except of deception, and with our wide awake leaders of labor and industry how easily they are fooled, or stampeded into the endorsement of such insidious movements as are sponsored by the enemies of our nation for their own enrichment! What seemed to be the idea back of this sinister move was to get all of the industrial information of business methods and costs, etc., and have each industry fill out this closed information that will later become the profit of the bureaus and commissions appointed by the departments of the administration for the benefit of the international bankers, who hold the nation, the administration, the money, the press, labor and practically 65 per cent of the nation's wealth within their grip. Ford did not divulge his company's business to this alien group, because he knew the designs it had for the movement, and yet he exceeded the code in all of its requirements. He did not, however, recognize the American Federation of Labor as the organization of his industry. Nevertheless he supports the New Deal and the President.

What, are the people going to quibble, petition, lobby at Washington for relief—a crust of bread, a dole, a hand-out? Back of the scenes this group holds in the hollow of their hand the destiny of the nation in total. As we grasp at each panacea offered as a remedy, it seems to be a lasso to strangle further our liberties, our thrift, our homes and earnings.

At this time the redraft of the NRA will not be recognized when it comes out of hiding. Section 7-(a) will have as much a part as a snowball in hades. The unofficial vice president, Richberg, a former employee of organized labor, has completely forgotten those who paid him for services that should now be upheld—the 7-(a) clause, which he ignored to uphold the company union. Why? He has a new employer—seemingly the international bankers, getting their last strangle hold upon industry. Labor has been on the side in the years past, and to the present, looking for a

favor from these wilful perverters of government for their own ends. We shall learn much in the next two years, and by 1945 we shall have finally seen the end of this picture, and our nation really once and for all a nation of the people and for them. Why not leave a rich heritage to our posterity? Why a machine to do the work of the hand and not a government to feed, clothe and house the citizenry? Awaken, ye slaves of toil, look deep into the schemes of the intriguers of government.

Colorado Springs is like all cities, just trying to get by, and having a time trying. It was said by Justice Rathbone, "It is greater to contemplate than to enjoy." So, let our dreams come true, and finally have peace on earth, good will to men this Christmas Day.

W. A. LOBBEY.

#### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Christmas has come and gone. Most of us have been hearing radio talks and reading articles on the many-century-old adage, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Will it do us any good? Will we only apply the term during the holiday season? The term means good will for 12 months each year—not 12 days each year.

How can we best apply the term to the brotherhood of man? I think one way is to help make it possible for your brother worker to earn enough money each year to feed and clothe himself and family. Under present world conditions the American mechanic must make up his mind that the \$3,000 to \$4,500 yearly incomes are over. The time has come that the rank and file of any organization will not stand by one another to help maintain a high weekly wage for a few of the organization.

There is a great cry all around for redistribution of wealth and income. It can be applied to every organization in some manner. The best solution for the building trade mechanics is the six-hour day, five-day week or the five-hour day, six-day week.

Some of our Congressmen and Senators, along with business economists, are demanding the 30-hour week for labor. All A. F. of L. locals have contracts that can be rearranged to comply with the 30-hour week. We fought for the eight-hour day, five-day week. Now let's demand the 30-hour week. The electricians should light the way and set the example for others to follow.

I hope every local in America will put into action the program for the 30-hour week while we have a President in the White House who does look sympathetically on our problems.

The only obstacle that I see to prevent the 30-hour week from being written into the 1935 contracts is selfishness on the part of the minority in the local.

The local unions that have an assessment of 50 per cent on all wages above the 120-hour per month will be the locals who apply the old adage, "Good will toward men."

The 30-hour week will not accomplish what it is intended to unless you make it impracticable to the individual to work more than 30 hours per week.

It will increase workmen 25 per cent on

each job if men are only allowed to work 30 hours per week.

But if 30 hours per week is the contract and all overtime is double time, make the man who works over the 30-hour week pay to the local 50 per cent or 100 per cent of all money made over time, to be given to members who cannot work on account of a few working over the 30-hour week.

I am afraid the Golden Rule can only be applied to mankind by lawful methods.

Here's hoping for a big prosperous year for all of us.

J. H. C.

**L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**  
Editor:

Since there is not much news scraped together for this issue, it will not take so long to read it, but since you have all been wished a prosperous 1935 by the membership of this local, I sincerely hope those wishes come true.

I have just one important announcement to make in behalf of our social committee, of which Brother Casto is chairman. It is another "big time" of the same sort as was held in Egg Harbor on October 21. This "social evening" is to take place on January 25, 1935, at the Fire Hall, in Pomona, N. J. We rather expect some of our members from Wildwood, Clementon, Hammonton and Ocean City there along with their "partners." Those who attended the last one or two of these affairs will not miss it, I am sure, unless they are sick, and that goes for me, too.

"Ho-Bo" BEN.

**L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.**  
Editor:

Very glad that Christmas comes but once a year, as I am still bogged down with the seasonal "eats"—very good for an ulcerated stomach—pie and plum pudding, eh, wot? Will have to climb back on the "pap" and spinach diet for the next six months.

However, the five-and-ten stores allowed us customers to retain the small paper clips on the Christmas cards and envelopes this year, so business must be picking up; even though cranberries were two-bits a pound, which is an even 100 per cent increase over the Thanksgiving price.

All of which reminds me, half the merchants and hotel "receivers" here say that business in 1934 was from 20 to 27 per cent better than the previous year, while the other half claim that they notice no improvement. So, you pays your money and takes your choice.

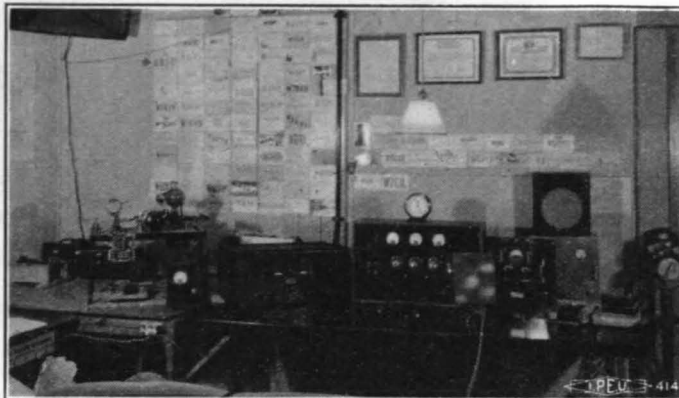
No doubt the hard bumps of the past five years have taught a good many of the boys the real meaning of self-restraint, such as sticking on the job when things are breaking dead wrong. How often, prior to 1930, have we said "To hell with this job!" and packed up? That's always been just a quaint old electrical worker's custom—even as you and I. And just as we were learning the true value of a dollar, we went off the gold standard. Since then said dollar has fluctuated so darn much that by now we don't know where we are at.

So, Chambers was playing wet-nurse at the linemen's banquet? Nize job. Suppose that in the next news flash we receive he will be cutting out paper dolls for the amusement of his grandchildren or the Fiji Islanders.

We note that William "Buddy" Woods is about to join the ranks of the benedicts after 32 years of single harness, and it is a pleasure to wish the happy couple many years of contentment, although it is hard to figure out in the face of these "lean days," whether it's a case of "you're a better man than I am,

## FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)



CONTROL TABLE—W 6 H O B

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B  
W 8 D I  
W 3 J B  
W 5 B H O  
W 5 E I  
W 6 H O B  
W 9 G V Y  
W 8 D H Q  
W 9 S M F  
W 9 D M Z  
W 9 P N H  
W 9 S O O  
W 2 B F L  
W 1 F J A  
W 5 A S D  
W 2 B Q B  
W 9 D B Y  
W 8 G H X  
W 1 A G I

Carl P. Goetz  
E. E. Hertz  
Wm. N. Wilson  
D. H. Calk  
F. H. Ward  
Rudy Rear  
E. O. Schuman  
Harold C. Whitford  
Albert H. Waters  
Clarence Kraus  
Frank Riggs  
Harry V. Eyring  
Anthony J. Samalionis  
Frank W. Lavery  
Frank A. Finger  
Wm. E. Kind  
Kenneth G. Alley  
H. E. Owen  
W. C. Nielson

Hamilton, Ohio  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Houston, Texas  
Houston, Texas  
Las Vegas, Nev.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Hornell, N. Y.  
Alton, Ill.  
Kansas City, Kans.  
Rockford, Ill.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
Somerville, Mass.  
Farmington, Ark.  
Bronx, N. Y. C.  
Marion, Ill.  
Angola, N. Y.  
Newport, R. I.

The photograph is the control table of Rudy Rear, W 6 H O B.

### FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

Gunga Din," or "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Eger, who are "bawsking" in the glorious sunshine on the beach in old Miami. We hope that they thoroughly enjoy their vacation and are hoping also that the doggies treat 'em kindly, as well as the Miamians, for both the Egers are "regular."

Here's another for the book: A friend of mine applied for the job as chief watchman at one of our largest beach front hotels. He was most graciously received and interviewed by no less than five of the "executives," after which an appointment was made for the following day, when he appeared before seven of the "board of managers."

Another hour of cross-examination and he was told that the job was his at the large salary of \$1.70 a day with one meal. His duties would be light, only 10 hours a day and seven days per week. Of course, he would be expected to be dressed in his Sunday finest and would be held personally responsible for the other five watchmen in his department. They admitted that the salary was not a large one, but hastened to assure him that the "social environment" throughout the hostelry would more than compensate him for the small money attached to the "position."

When he came up for air after listening to all that baloney, he sez, "Hell, I can't eat

that 'environment,'" and walked out of the room.

Best personal wishes to you and "Ho-Bo" Ben, and I still maintain that the latter is full of soup in regards to his remarks concerning the city and organized labor.

BACHIE.

### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

By the time this article goes to print, Christmas will be a happy event we have just passed through and many a Brother will be sneaking a few tools home at night to repair some of the gadgets Santa brought the kiddies on Christmas Day.

Quite a few of the boys were made supremely happy by going to work before Christmas at the Fisher Body Co., in Norwood, Ohio, adjoining Cincinnati, where the J. Miller Electric Co., of Detroit, Mich., has a job. Twenty-four of our members went to work there about two weeks ago. Brother Hubbard, of Local No. 58, Detroit, Mich., is representing the Miller Electric Co., and Brother E. W. Simonton, of L. U. No. 212, is in charge of the men.

Another good-sized job going on for the past six weeks is at the United Shoe Co., also in Norwood, Ohio, where 25 men have been working. This work is being done by the



Bauer Electric Co., of Cincinnati, which also was just awarded the contract for the electric work on the new addition to the Western and Southern Life Insurance Building.

Just when we were congratulating ourselves on not losing any of our members through death for the past few years, two of our old timers passed away. First it was Patrick ("Paddy") Cox, who died December 13, and next James ("Jimmie") Quinn, who died on December 20.

Brother Cox was initiated at Hamilton, Ohio, in April, 1901, and for the past 25 or 30 years has been a member of Local No. 212. He was pensioned about five years ago. The remains of Brother Cox were sent to Hamilton, Ohio, for burial.

Brother Quinn was initiated in Local No. 212, December 27, 1903, and had been active until a few weeks before his death. He was buried from St. Joseph's Church, December 24. The pallbearers, all Brother members, were Brothers Charles Foster, George Schwoeppe, Charles McKenzie, James Cullen, Sr., William Slater and Arthur Liebenrood. The sympathy of Local No. 212 is extended to widow of Brother Quinn and to his relatives and the relatives of Brother Cox.

Well, fellers, we have just passed through another trying year, and here's hoping for all of us that the year 1935 will bring us more happiness, and here's hoping that "Ho-Bo" Ben, of Local No. 210, and Bachie, of Local No. 211, don't come to blows. How about it, boys?

ELMER J. SCHENK.

#### L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

Once again we must make our contribution to the JOURNAL, although I haven't very much to report. The electrical contractors are once again trying to push a license act through the Provincial House, requiring every electrical contractor doing business in the Province of British Columbia to have a government license. Of course, this is not being done for the benefit of our members, but would simply be a freeze-out for all the small contractors and thus enable about 10 big contracting firms to corral all the business.

As these 10 firms would be the only ones allowed to carry out any electrical work our members might find themselves in a very difficult position with regard to wages and conditions these firms might seek to impose.

I am pleased to state that due to the effective opposition of our business manager before the house committee in Victoria in the past, and with the present attempt, the act has not gotten beyond the committee stage.

We have had a couple of nasty wind storms of late that gave the line gangs quite a lot of extra work which is always welcome, but on the whole our weather has been very mild and that is also very welcome because it's easy on the fuel.

I think this might just be the time for me to mention that now that the balmy evenings are over we would like to see a lot more new faces down at the local. You know, boys, a local can only function in relation to the support it receives from its members and I am sure it wouldn't hurt any of the members living within reasonable distance of Vancouver to attend at least one meeting a month and thus make Local No. 213 a real live organization.

Brother Slim Bogart had the misfortune to get a leg broken at Bridge River, but I am glad to say it is now o. k. again.

Brother Bill Campbell was in a bad automobile accident about six weeks ago and I am more than sorry to state that he was unable to throw off the toxic poison generated in a badly crushed leg, and passed away on December 20. He will be sadly missed in Local No.

213, as he was a real hard worker in the cause of trade unionism.

Brother A. H. Goulding, also, passed away on December 19, and Brother J. Lockhart, of Lulu Island Substation, died the week previous.

On behalf of Local No. 213, I wish all other members of the Brotherhood a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

V. USHER.

#### L. U. NO. 214, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

For the second consecutive month L. U. No. 214 is again appearing in print. It may be due to the spirit of the holiday season being inculcated in the writer, or it may just be another writing mania on his part. Be that as it may, it remains, however, for you to judge whether or not his efforts have been worth while.

Two days hence, Christmas Day will have arrived. On this day some 20 centuries ago, the Prince of Peace is supposed to have been born. He who came to proclaim, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Perhaps were He to be born again 1934 years later He would not be able to recognize in the actions of this world any of the spirit that He so ably preached in those days.

"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." My friends and Brothers, oh how much is said in a few words in that sentence! If the spirit uttered in that sentence was carried out in full, how much more beautiful life would be! How many times will we utter "Merry Christmas" to our

friends and others whom we may meet on this day, and yet behind those words how much hypocrisy will there be in actual actions?

Oh, yes; I say "hypocrisy" because that may be seen in every day actions on our part. Do we really believe in those beautiful words, uttered by the Prince of Peace? Let us look for a moment at the present investigation being carried on by the Nye inquisitorial body. It is unnecessary for this writer to enumerate the activities of the "war machine makers" in this and other countries. In one case, a profit of close to 2,000 per cent was made in the period of the last war. Could it be possible that the heads of our war munitions industry have never heard of those words mentioned above? Could it also be possible that those many captains of industry, who cry to the world "Merry Christmas" and who on the other hand will do everything conceivable to keep their employees from organizing into real and free unions of their choice, have not heard of those words? And on and on we may go, showing the hypocrisy of the times.

In the spirit of yuletide the writer does see a light of hope in the convening of Congress. At this session commencing on January 3, it is the belief of the writer that more real legislation will be enacted to make that good will phrase come true than in any other like Congress. Mark these words. However, don't go on an insomnia trip, be on the alert. It will require all our efforts to keep that clique that wishes to make good will a hypocrisy of words from nullifying the action of the Congress.

Now to some local news. The referendum

### Forums for Workers

Public forums, discussion groups, or conferences—for they have as many names as they have sponsors—have proven to be one of the most valuable forms of adult education. Not education in the narrow classroom sense, perhaps, but that larger field of true education which, in the opinion of no less a leader than President Roosevelt, is the hope of America.

If the people of America get together and talk things over—if they bring their public affairs—political, economic and social—out into the open and discuss them with fair minds, with a genuine desire to discover and weigh all sides of a question, and a real effort to gain from such discussions an enlightened outlook on the future, they will have nothing to fear from the pernicious "isms" that wrack the world today. Social injustice, economic exploitation, political corruption cannot long survive the light of free and intelligent public discussion.

With such principles in mind, The Industrial Service Bureau, of the New York State Department of Education is conducting public forums for the consideration of economic and social questions. Informal, asking for nothing but the co-operation and attendance of those interested, these forums are being held in union locals, in churches, clubs, shelters for the unemployed—wherever, in fact, men and women can get together to talk over their common problems. During the last 15 months, more than 2,000 meetings have been held with over 40,000 people taking part.

There is nothing "high brow" about these forums. No professors, remote from the everyday life of the worker, lecture in terms which the worker cannot understand. The leaders who conduct the meetings are chosen from the workers of the organization that sponsors the group. They are trained for the work, with the sole idea of being helpful to all who attend. They do not try to impose their own point of view. One hundred per cent free speech for all—the American ideal since 1776—is the ideal of the conference program.

At Local Union No. 3 in New York City, forums have been held almost daily at 2 o'clock each afternoon from Monday to Friday for over a year. They have the full endorsement of the local's officials. At present Anthony Realmuto and Robert E. Rosien, both members of the local, are in charge of the discussions. In the near future it is planned to add other leaders to the staff, and to expand the program to much larger proportions.

These forums are dependent for their value on the co-operation of local members. The leaders welcome all suggestions as to topics for discussions, no subject of general or local interest will be barred. They are true workers' forums, held for the interest and benefit of all.

M. S. WHITCOMB,

Supervisor, Industrial Service Bureau,  
New York State Education Department.

submitted to you recently carried by approximately a two-to-one vote, and accordingly our general chairman has sent out notices to this effect. For the benefit of our Brothers who live and work on the road, will say that we are at present going along fine. Better attendance at our meetings, members apparently are showing a rekindled effort to help out in these times, and will say that this effort is greatly appreciated. We need your co-operation. A number of our formerly active members attended our last meeting and as far as the writer is concerned he is greatly pleased. There was Steve, adding some good points to our discussion. Along came Upman, bringing that which makes the wheels go around. And let's not forget the "round-house boys," all keyed up, helping to enliven the discussions. These boys always have a fight in them. You bet, that's swell, the writer loves this spirit.

Helping out was our ex-watchdog, Larsen, still talking conservation of finances. And let's not forget Jim Byrd; he was there, too, still a little hot under the collar about the ballots, and perhaps rightly so. And now that that is over, let's forget about it and see what next is in store for us. One thing we can be sure of, that is for those of us on the railroads working—it's the two cents an hour increase on January 1. This is the result of pulling together. And last, but not least, was the "little bit of Heaven" after the meeting which we all enjoyed. Can't say any more about this.

A word about our pension plan. By the time this appears in print a decision will probably have been rendered by the highest tribunal in the land, and let us hope that it is favorable. However, you can rest assured that if it is not, amendments will be enacted at the coming session of Congress correcting those views. You probably noticed that some 49 railroad company unions were thrown into the discard since the amendments were enacted in 1933. And more to come. Some more of this kind of legislation should be our goal in the future. Too bad that we do not all receive "Labor" every week, so that we can all follow Congress. Some form of policy should be adopted having for its purpose the entrance into every railroad electrician's home of a copy of "Labor" every week.

My letter is again getting lengthy, much more could be said and perhaps a lot of this erased, so, for fear the censor goes to work on this, the writer closes with the hope that the coming year will turn out to be better than the one just passed. Remember that the writer would like to hear from you. Tell me what you are thinking about, criticize if you care to; a word of any kind will be welcome. Let's hear from you.

A. M. CORAZZA.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, the Christmas season has come and gone again and I suppose that some of you found it rather hard to keep your Christmas presents corked up until Christmas. A great improvement was noticed this year for everyone seemed to have more money than the three years previous. Old Santa certainly was a busy man here in Toledo.

I wish to start the year out right this time by submitting some names to be added to the mailing list for the JOURNAL: Harley Westfall, 2552 Blaine Avenue, Toledo, Ohio; Charley King, 620 Chatham Street, Toledo; Chester Kellar, 638 Church Street, Toledo; Harry Wolever, 3410 Twining Street, Toledo; Edward Underhill, 4475 Summit Street, Toledo; M. C. Bruner, 3602 Twining Street, Toledo; Edward A. Gardner, 979 Islington Street, Toledo; Otto L. Baker, Box 536, R. F. D. No. 8, West Toledo; Carl Ludwig, 1422

It has been announced that L. U. No. 664, has been successful in terminating what it considers unfair practices; namely, the policy of the New York Navy Yard of calling back first class electricians at third class rates. Because of the unfavorable employment situation, the majority of these first class men had to either accept the reduced rate or continue to walk the streets. Recently seven first class men were called back and given first class pay rates.

Norwood Avenue, Toledo; D. C. Magley, 1939 Chase Street, Toledo; F. E. Clark, 655 Berry Street, Toledo; George Dorr, 633 Fernwood Avenue, Toledo. Howard A. King wishes his address changed from Maumee, Ohio, to 1042 Wright Avenue, Toledo. Will send any additional names as I receive them. Thank you for placing them on mailing list.

The week before Christmas Foremen Sam Dickie and Charley Neeb and their respective gangs were sent to Grand Rapids, Ohio, to build a two-mile extension which was removed to allow road improvements. The gangs were there one week staying at the largest hotel there—seven rooms and bath. The rooms and meals were of the very best. The line was built from Grand Rapids to Texas, Ohio. Some of the boys wanted to go into Montana, but Texas was as far as they got. Tommy Steffis and Bill Irvin did not want to come home at all, and Homer Feasel has about decided to go back anyway. He says any cook that can prepare meals like that should have a husband to look after her. And, Homer, I agree with you, only don't tell my wife.

Locals No. 8 and No. 245 are throwing a joint party, Thursday night, December 27. Will tell you that next month.

Brother Jess Peck is confined to a local hospital with fractured pelvic bone, received December 14, when his spur cut out, allowing him to descend rather suddenly, stopping too quick on the frozen ground. Jess, while working here in Toledo, lives in Sylvania, Ohio, where several of our members work for the same company. Brother August Lewinski has returned to work again after several weeks in the East Side Hospital, after trying to push a truck that was parked without lights off of the highway.

It seems that there were far too many accidents in our ranks in 1934. Let us hope that 1935 will cut this down to a minimum.

A new voice has been added to Eddie Rummel's choir, that of Otto Gruntz. Shame on you, Otto! Why didn't you tell us that you could sing?

The old system of a few years back was revived this year—that of calling gangs together the day before Christmas for a rally.

Singing was substituted this year for the old custom of calling upon the different gang foremen for the purpose of wishing their men a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.



#### VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

#### L. U. NO. 253, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

Flash!!!

Local Union No. 253, Birmingham, Ala., has new contract signed with all of the stations in the Magic City.

Our new contract calls for better working conditions. All I am permitted to say is that we are working under considerably better conditions. For full particulars, write to the president, Brother S. L. Hicks, VIII, L. U. No. 253, Birmingham, Ala.

In behalf of the members of L. U. No. 253, I wish to extend the season's greetings and may the oncoming year be one of the best for each of you.

CHADWICK W. BAKER, JR.

#### L. U. NO. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.

Editor:

When I took my pen in hand to scribble off this little missive, it brought back memories of the past when I was press secretary of Local No. 369, and Charles P. Ford (May God rest his soul!) was International Secretary. If this should come to the attention of H. H. Hudson, business manager of Local No. 369, or H. A. Sigmier, business manager of Local No. 64 (an old member of L. U. No. 369), I extend to both of you and the members of the organizations you represent a happy and prosperous New Year.

Now Local No. 268, Newport, R. I., enters into the picture. I want to say that we are making rapid strides to organize all of the marine workers in our jurisdiction. Of course, we have our crepe hangers, as well as a good many other locals in the Brotherhood have, but thank goodness, they are in the minority.

Our monthly JOURNAL is the best labor magazine on the market today. I hope that the entire membership will read and digest its contents.

Before I go any further, I desire to mention that the machinists' union of Newport has been a great help to us in our organizing campaign.

All electrical workers of this day and age, especially union men, should not overlook the fact that we, in one sense of the word, are not classed as tradesmen, but are drifting into the professional class and it appears to me that it should be the duty of the members of the Brotherhood to train and educate themselves in their own particular branch, in order that they may become efficient and competent workers.

Wishing you and all the members of the I. B. E. W. a happy and prosperous New Year.

S. P. BARRETT.

#### L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

Greetings!

Knowing that the next issue will be out shortly after Christmas and the New Year, Local No. 288 extends hearty greetings to all members everywhere for a Merry Christmas and a better New Year.

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving. Yes, it is a time for Thanksgiving. Three years ago—two, yes, even last Thanksgiving, many of us and many of you were without jobs, but today things are much better. The future looks much brighter. Thanks to someone or something!

Regarding news of the happenings affecting the interests of our local union, we have had considerable important business in the several meetings, which we have had since our last correspondence to the WORKER.

A committee appointed to investigate the status of electric sign hanging found that this work belongs to electricians and as the

principal sign hanging company did not employ union men, we made an effort to get this work for the electrical contractors with whom we have a signed working agreement. This committee, after much correspondence and conferences could not get an understanding with the sign company (a manufacturer of neon, electrics, bulletin, and show card) that the hanging of electrics and neons was our work. We drafted communications to 12 beer manufacturers advising them that their signs shipped to the aforementioned sign company were not being hung by union men though men from our local did the actual connecting of these signs. Within 10 days we had replies from eight breweries with copy attached advising their distributors to see that their signs were installed completely by union men. As it happened only one electrical contractor was equipped to hang signs and the other five did not seem to be so anxious about the work. However, they did express their appreciation of our effort in their behalf.

Some good Brothers may think we overstepped our ground in this case, but I will advise that member to investigate the NRA code for the electrical industry, and he will find that the installing of electrical appliances and equipment is our work.

You will ask, what is an electrical appliance? How is an electric sign an appliance? The Code Authority quotes thusly, "Cut the current off, if it stops working it is an electric appliance." We would welcome communications from other locals relative to the above in their locality.

The members of Local No. 288 have been wiring the Waterloo J. C. C. "Model Remodel Home," which was mentioned in these columns in the last issue of the WORKER. To date a total of 51 man hours have been donated in actual installation work, and it is approximately one-half done. Whether through this project or otherwise, the city of Waterloo led the state in new building for the month of September and was fourth for the month of October.

Following the regular business meeting, November 23, Local No. 288 honored a Brother member, "Friday" Moore, foreman of one of the Iowa Public Service Company's line crews. Mr. Moore has been a member of this local and in continuous good standing for 20 years. President George Heintz presented Mr. Moore with a gold electrical workers'

lapel button and a bottle of 20-year Hare tonic, both as gifts from our local.

I call it Hare tonic because it evaporated into the great beyond so quickly at a dutch lunch, which we had at Entz Cafe later in the evening. To us, who know him as "Friday," his record is an enviable one and one which he can justly be proud of. I am enclosing a picture of the Iowa Public Service Company line crews and their helpers and superintendent. Most of these men are members of our mixed local. You will find "Friday" Moore in this picture. I am sure that from his jovial nature the men who are in his crew enjoy working for him. Jim Diggins is foreman of another line crew. Jim, also, in this picture, is another good scout and a pleasant man to work for. All in all, the Iowa Public Service Company's linemen are a "jolly good gang." Perhaps in the next issue we can give you a picture of the inside men, if I can get them all together for a short time.

In a recent letter from Sioux City, Iowa, our local was asked to lend a hand toward state-wide electrical inspection. Boy, would we welcome that! I recall some years ago when our former recording secretary, H. A. Moir, spent many days and maybe nights, too, trying to get somewhere with the same movement. It always fell through when it got to the statehouse at Des Moines. We will do all we can to help further this worthy movement.

The writer has read all of the articles submitted by other locals and is favorably impressed with many; however, if I may be permitted to criticize, allow me to suggest that out here "where the tall corn grows" we would much prefer to know what is going on in the way of conditions, work, local happenings, projects, union interests, etc., rather than subjects such as "What Price Liberty?" L. U. No. 303; "Alexander," L. U. No. 309, and "International Problems," L. U. No. 723.

When I look over the picture on page 486 of the St. Louis group, Local No. 2, I see very little young blood there. Then I can appreciate more the article of L. U. No. 124, Kansas City, Mo., and the paragraph on "New Blood."

In closing, I want to advise all out-of-town members of Local No. 288 that a new financial secretary has been appointed to fill the vacancy of office caused by the absence of Ralph Dickerson. The new financial secretary is Glen Fordyce, 1316 Forest Avenue.

Again, greetings to all locals!

R. W. HEALD.

## L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

I visited the World's Fair at Chicago this summer with Brother Sid Skoog as my host and guide. It's been some time since Sid was in "Chi," so he wrote Brother Frank Marion, of L. U. No. 134, a very pleading letter, telling him that we two strangers were coming to town to look over the fair and would he please meet us and show us the sights. Any town in the U. S. that Sid is in, the Elks' Club is his home, so we knew Frank would find us o. k. We gets into town that a. m. and right away Sid takes me for a ride on the elevated. That was something 'cause we don't have them in Minneapolis, as yet. He said it was the best way to see the loop, being as how the bus drivers were on strike and neither one of us felt like placing our future in the hands of a rat.

We gets on the "L" (that's what Sid calls them) and he tells me to keep looking to the right as I could get a better view of the loop from that side. As much as I saw was pretty good but we were on a double track and the "L" to our right stayed beside us and if you ask me, that sure was an 'll of a view I got of the loop from the "L." We got enough of that in a hurry, so we gets down to earth again and Sid starts telling me of some of the jobs he's worked on here. We goes into one of the jobs he'd been bragging about and starts snooping around and as Sid is getting along in years his eyesight is failing him and he can't see the keep-out signs like he used to.

The first thing I know we goes through a door and were facing a six-foot six-inch guard, who politely wants to know what the 'll we're doing there. Sid takes a squint at him and bursts out with a "What's it to yuh?" I thought sure we were going places then but when I opened my eyes here was Sid and the guard shaking hands and pounding each other on the back just as if they were glad to see each other. Then I find out that we're in the billion dollar bank and the little boy used to be guard there when Sid and the other boys did the job. When they got through pumping each other's hand, Sid told him he just wanted to show me the executive chambers and the guard said it was o. k., and hoped we wouldn't get lost. From what I saw of the joint the gang sure did a good job. We snooped through a few more buildings and then hiked back to the club to wait for Frank.

Right on the dot Frank comes popping in and we start for the fair. Frank had been doing a little fast work and had tickets for all of us. Common sense and politeness prevented us from asking Frank just how he got them, but we appreciated them just the same. That was just the start of L. U. No. 134's hospitality that I was soon to learn so much about.

Being my first trip to "Chi," you can imagine how surprised I was when I got my first glimpse of the fair. I don't know very many hifalutin adjectives, so all I can say is that it was great. I guess I must have got a 440 jolt 'cause Frank gave me a poke in the ribs and told me to shut my eyes for a while as they were popping out so far you could knock them off with a stick. Inside the gates we started looking for the Electric Building, and after walking around a few miles we found it. We started our tour and all of a sudden Sid's eyesight comes back to him and he turns carpenter and makes a bolt for a door that had a sign "Electrician" on it. He opens the door and stands there leaving Frank and me a couple hundred feet away. Then we heard a big booming voice cut loose with a "Why you old gray-headed son of —!" Boy, did the air turn blue then! Frank and I made a run for the door and when we got almost there the air was clearing



MEMBERS OF L. U. No. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

(Left to right) Fred Moore, line foreman; Walter Haynes, city foreman; Floyd Hackley, foreman; Ira Harmon, groundman; Robert Brunson, lineman; Clifford Dryden, lineman; John McKeivitt, truck driver; Ivan Hanlon, apprentice lineman; Robert Brice, lineman; James Diggins, construction foreman; Guy Barron, lineman; Glenn Roberts, truck driver; Frank Smith, lineman; Matt Reiter, groundman; George Heintz, lineman (president of L. U. No. 288).



up again, and he was asking Sid where he came from, San Francisco, Hollywood, St. Louis, Minneapolis, or what Elks Club, and they were wrestling on the floor like a couple of kids and they kept it up till they were both all in and Frank and I had to help them on their feet again. When they got their wind back Sid introduced me to Brother Harry Brennan, and then started the grandest "home coming" I ever saw. It was, where is this Brother and that one, and so and so, till they got tuckered out and then they just sat and grinned at each other and would say how swell they looked and how glad they were to see each other again. That kept up for a couple of hours and Brother Jack Hampton's name was mentioned. Harry said he was on deck in the Federal Building, so the four of us piled out and went over to Jack's. Jack was out when we got there but a guide told us where to find him, so I left the three kids together, still chewing the fat, and went looking for him. After looking in a dozen places I caught up with him and told him that an old pal was waiting for him in his shop and he lights out for the shop with me trying to keep up with him. I don't know where he got all that speed, but I do know that a 10-second man could never have kept up to him that day. When I finally caught up to them they were sure whooping it up and the air was so thick you could cut it with a knife. They had the question box open on all sides and they were all talking at the same time, sometimes with a smile when certain of the old timers were mentioned, and a tear in the eye when a less fortunate Brother's name came up. Soon there was a short intermission, as Harry and Jack had a little work to do, so Frank, Sid and I walked outside for a few minutes to look over the grounds. Even outside I couldn't get them to stand still and quit talking, so I could take a picture of them and had to take action snap. Jack came back soon and we went inside for another L. U. No. 134 goodfellowship lesson.

A few hours of that and they were still going strong but getting hungrier all the time. When someone mentioned eats, Jack started out with us and was going to steer us to a good place. By this time Sid was wound-up good and no chance to stop him, so on the way he was still asking about old pals, until Brother Charles Reines was mentioned. Jack told us that Charley was on the job in the next building, so nothing would do but to go in and see him before Sid would eat. I thought I had learned everything on brotherly love, friendship and hospitality at the Elks' Club, Electric Building and Federal Building, but here was more of it. At the first breathing spell I was introduced to Brothers Carl Griffin, Roy Gualt, Charles Reines and Brown. I didn't see much of Brown, as he was working for the time-keeper and had to pick up all the swindle sheets, but he's got the makings of a man and will be a benefit to L. U. No. 134 in the days to come.

It wasn't long before Carl asked me if I was hungry. What a look I must have had when he mentioned eats! We goes over to the work bench, and it was the sweetest looking bench I ever saw. Right out in the open was a one-burner hot plate, a frying pan, a dozen loaves of bread, a big platter full of nice juicy tenderloin steaks, and a two-gallon can full of amber fluid that tasted very good, and Carl told me that was the stuff Milwaukee always bragged about. A few glasses of that and I told Carl I'd brag it up, too, even if I wasn't from Milwaukee.

Whoever wasn't talking was doing the cooking and as I sampled the wares of each cook I got to know each one pretty well. If they are as good wire grabbers as they are cooks and talkers, L. U. No. 134 can be proud



SID AND FRANK

of the boys at the fair. Someone told me there were 300 electricians working the fair, but from the way they came over to see us, I guess there must have been a thousand or more. With a tenderloin sandwich in one hand and shaking the hand of a Brother who just dropped in to say hello with the other one, I sure was one busy man for a few hours that night. I tried all night to find out where they got all the liquid, but the boys told me it was a secret, and anyhow Minneapolis money was no good here after sundown. Who knows but what maybe some of the boys will come up here for a real fishing trip some day? All I got to say is that it was a feast for asking and who among us wasn't a king that night?

While all this good fortune was befalling me, I'd get a glimpse of Sid once in a while, and he was going stronger every minute. When he wasn't munching on a tenderloin he was inquiring as to the whereabouts of some Brother. He sure did his best to see them all, and when he heard of a pal working the sky ride, he starts out to find him. He didn't even take time to get the elevator but started to climb up one of the guy wires, but only got up about 15 feet when a cop threatened to shoot him if he didn't come down. So, with all of us pleading he finally came down and started for the elevator. Before going up he asked the operator if his pal was on duty and was told he was on the day shift. That sure made Sid feel blue, and it wasn't until Charley offered him another tenderloin that he snapped out of it and soon was going as strong as ever.

Eventually they started turning out the lights and another day of the fair was over. To many it was just another day, but to me it was one of the greatest of days. You Brothers who visited the fair but didn't meet the gang from L. U. No. 134 sure missed out meeting some real men. I only wish I could have stayed longer and met the whole gang at the meeting. Oh, well, it's a tough old world, but then who knows when or where we'll meet again.

Well, L. U. No. 134, I didn't see much of the fair, I'll admit, but I did see enough of it to say that you did a swell job, and the maintenance gang sure did a good job keeping it moving. What a gang and that sure says a lot! I'm closing now with many thanks to

my host, Brother Sid Skoog; our faithful and patient guide, Brother Frank Marion, and all the Brothers of L. U. No. 134 who made my short visit at the fair one to be remembered forever.

And now it's wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a 'll of a Happy New Year!  
BILL NESSLER.

#### L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

A very Happy and Prosperous New Year to all our members and friends.

We trust there are many in our organization who listen to the Golden Hour every Sunday afternoon. To me this is far better than golden, and lately the leader has voiced a plan of an annual wage. And why not? He very thoroughly points out that we are paid by the hour when we work, and starve by the month when not working. There can be no doubt, after the past five years' experience of many of us, that the old system, or order, or disorder, is absolutely played out, and it would be wiped out entirely if we had the assurance of something better. The trouble is that something new may hurt temporarily some people, but in the long run they would be far better off than in the uncertainty of the present. What does this very optimistic view mean? When all the earnings of so many wage slaves are scooped into one bag or family, and in the process of scooping, which of course includes the hourly wage with the months of shorts in living, to say very little of the miseries of forced worry, I say, what has been accomplished by this scooping? In many cases excessive waste follows and all the ills and dissatisfactions that go with too much and too little.

May I illustrate what some of this waste is? Fortunes piled high and waiting to be invested in new ventures when the time is ripe. Often it is not ripe enough and these fortunes are loaned in large sums abroad, which very often are never paid back. And it would seem are never likely to be paid. Now, if a more equal distribution of this wealth when it was in the "piling" had taken place some, yes, many families whose breadwinners were going on shorts to make the pile, would have, in a large percentage of cases, had better homes, more luxuries, to say nothing of more of the necessities of life. This would have been reflected in our various communities and would have planned a happier present and a securer future. This is no dream, all must admit. And it certainly would lead to the annual wage. There can be no doubt that all these privations and uncertainties of a system that brings about "want in the midst of plenty" (the leader's words, also), "the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few," has brought about this man-made depression. And it seems the end is not in sight; all the social laws that man can conceive will not cure this chaos so long as money in big amounts is concentrated after being wrested from our present Uncle Toms and Aunt Lizas.

Simon Legree and all his clique will have to be reformed or wiped out and very soon at that. This putting it off till a later date is out. So, let us consider this thought deeply for an annual wage. Those who have not felt the pinch at any time and those young workers who have not experienced unemployment will find it mighty hard to understand, but surely they have seen enough of suffering among their friends and families to realize what it is all about. Personally, I charge all this kidnapping and robbery and other major crimes to the inefficient and selfish actions of those in command of the present system. There will have to be a more pronounced co-operation of men in industry—a year-around Christmas spirit, when so

many fall on each other's necks in the happiness of love, some with more than others. Yes, an annual wage—God bless its author!

THOS. W. DEALY.

#### L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. Editor:

The following circular letter was prepared as a statement of facts and for the information of all members of Local No. 309 over a point of objection to paying two cents on the dollar toward the operating expenses of the local union:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"This is a statement prepared in the interests of all parties concerned. Would you be considerate enough to read this more than once before condemning?

"There is a belief among some of our members that dues are too high. Suppose we compare the cost of benefits in the electrical workers' union with what it costs otherwise. For instance, our members have a \$1,000 insurance policy which costs 90 cents per month, or \$10.80 per year. In other companies a similar policy would cost at least \$1.70 per month, or \$20.40 per year. This is a difference of \$9.60 per year for the same amount of insurance. In addition every member is entitled to a pension of \$40.00 per month after reaching the age of 65 and having 20 years continuous standing in the Brotherhood. This seems like a long time to wait and a long time to have to be in the Brotherhood, but suppose we compare the amount paid in by a member in 20 years against the amount he would receive in five years on pension. It is safe to say that no member pays as much as \$100 per year into the Brotherhood, but we will assume that he does—in 20 years he would pay \$2,000 to the Brotherhood and in five years he will receive all of it back in pension and still his family or relatives will be eligible for \$1,000 insurance. This pension continues as long as he lives.

"There is another benefit paid to our members which is something that we know of no other organization maintaining—and that is our sick benefits. A member is entitled to \$4 for the first week and \$8 for the next 12 weeks within 12 months from the first date of sickness. There are very few, if any, organizations of any kind that pay this amount of sick benefits.

"These benefits are all rendered in addition to other advantages of belonging to the organization at a cost which is about one-half of what the insurance, pension, and sick benefits would cost otherwise. In other words, if you were to try to buy the insurance, pension, and sick benefits from insurance companies you would have to pay almost twice the amount paid to the electrical workers' organization.

"The dues were reduced beginning the third quarter, 1933, to the lowest minimum rate permitted by the constitution. This pays for fraternal benefits only, such as your insurance, pension, and sick benefits. The 2 per cent assessment is collected as a part of the dues system for operating expenses.

"Some of you may wonder what the other advantages are. In addition to the benefits mentioned, many other services are rendered, too numerous to mention, beside the fact that the organization is a source of information which is of direct benefit to all our members. In the past your questions were brought before the meeting and went through the formality of referring the matter to committees or the officers—practically all matters of controversy are now reported to this office and many of them are dealt with as a matter of routine work.

"There is also the advantage of representation by organization. This may not seem like it is of much importance to some of you, however, if you will compare your wage rate with

that of the unorganized, you will easily see that after dues are paid to the organization, you will still have a better wage rate than the unorganized.

"All of the other unions have more than one representative and some of them have as many as five covering the same territory as the one representative of the electrical workers.

"The fact that we maintain an office is a distinct asset to our organization.

"There are some of you who will not believe the statements contained in this letter. You have only to analyze and make comparison of the accomplishments of the electrical workers' organization over a period of years with that of any other organization for your own satisfaction.

"We know very well that the income of most of our members is very small and we know also, that all has not been accomplished that is to be desired. We regret this as much as anyone else but we cannot give up, for if we do the income of each individual member will be a lot smaller than it is.

"There are many problems to be dealt with, more than anyone can realize until attempting to deal with them every day. We are frank to say that all of them are not corrected. Some of them are simply beyond control; however, many of them are corrected because of the fact that a representative is in the field. This makes it possible to correct some things before they get beyond control. Some of you may think that these statements are not true and that this is just a lot of propaganda, but, if you do, please be fair enough to make an unprejudiced comparison of the benefits and advantages mentioned in this letter with what they cost otherwise.

"Fraternalty yours,

"EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
"Local Union No. 309."

There is some satisfaction in the fact that several other local unions have requested information as to what our dues system is and have patterned after same.

For the information of all locals our dues system is, briefly, as follows (the lowest minimum rate permitted by the constitution):

For journeymen, \$9.00; all others, \$7.50, plus a percentage of a member's income.

A. L. WEGENER.

#### L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA. Editor:

Here is my second attempt to write for the JOURNAL. It seems that the next Congress convenes in January and the NRA seems to be a major issue. I would suggest that if the lawmakers of our country would make the code and articles of the code a federal law and include the five-day week and five or six-hour day, the unemployment problem would be solved. I am sure there would be more men at work than now. I don't mean to say that our great President isn't doing all he can to bring us to the front now, but I am sure this would help things, for as long as things are done like they are now the NRA will be a failure.

There isn't one of us who wants to lose a job, but as long as the big man is upheld in what he does the code will be broken and he will do as he likes. Labor's only hope is in trade unions. If the NRA were a federal law and enforced, the little man or laborer could work his 36 hours or 40 hours and the other fellow could work his hours.

I have just come back to work after being laid up for three weeks after taking a 30-foot dive to a parked truck below, head first. We were erecting a large neon sign, when the turnbuckles straightened out. I was on the end of the pole when it all came down. Thanks to Almighty God that I am here to write this.

We are still going strong here and keep increasing our membership and sticking together for what the union stands for.

ADOLPH WHITE.

#### L. U. No. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS Editor:

Well, Christmas has gone on, and as you read this letter New Year's also will be a past number, and with this new year in the being come new thoughts, new hopes and new

### When the Police Need a Friend



Introducing Brother Roy Anderson, of Local Union No. 500, I. B. E. W., Lineman of San Antonio Public Service Company, 20 Stories up on the Smith-Young Tower, Dead Ending Police Radio Antenna. This Tower May Be Seen From All Highways Leading Into San Antonio, set off by its Red Beacon at Night. Tallest Building in the Southwest. This Photo Proves the Theory That a Lineman Can Climb Anything.



faces to our local. We leave behind us a year of doubt, but also of deeds of accomplishment with more in sight. We are on the growing list and we certainly are making progress with new members. We are extremely proud to enter into this column the new members of Station B, which is the power plant of the San Antonio Public Service Company. These smiling faces belong to Brothers Carl F. Wideman, J. V. Hubble, Kenneth Savage, Herman F. Barsum, Nat Alder, A. J. Bell, C. C. Brown, Raymond Butler, Allen L. Chapman, John O. Cohn, Cecil E. Dawson, Edwin L. Dickey, Arthur E. Fried, L. C. Henderson, R. Heye, Raymond E. Jecker, A. J. Jordan, Charlie F. Lackey, Wallace E. Ramsey, S. J. Roley, J. M. Rossner, Herbert W. Smith, Joseph A. Sweeney, Richard F. Tankersly, L. M. Williams, Austin A. Whittle and Bruce L. Witter. This, Brother members, completes the list of new members from Station B. Maybe some of these new members are old members, I am not certain; however, in case of an error I will be glad to correct it in the next issue.

By the way, speaking of correcting errors, one was made last month, when we had Brother Roberson and his gang at the Smith Young Tower police radio job. Seems like they enjoyed the compliment, but Brother Munsell and his gang, among whom we believe are Brothers E. A. Rood and Ben Utz, Jr., were the ones who should have received the credit. Please note error corrected, and don't confine the press secretary to a corner again. We couldn't publish Brother Roy Anderson's picture last month, but we feel certain that if the Brothers will look through the magazine this time they will see Brother Anderson's picture displayed.

Press secretaries sometimes have a thought and we made it known to a certain lineman who informed the writer that the thought was in a strange place and should be very carefully taken care of. Now, we can't exactly figure whether that was just a wise crack or a compliment.

We expect to have some news in here from Station B each month on what those Brothers think, and why. Now, what we want and are anxious to see, is that the same number of Brothers from the electric distribution department show up as the number from Station B—and wouldn't that be something! So, produce yourselves; make it a New Year's resolution to attend at least one or both meetings each month throughout this year. By doing so you will be a material aid, not only to yourself but to the local as a whole. Don't forget to make the resolution—and stick to it.

Well, this is good deer season. In fact, some of the linemen and helpers have at times gone deer hunting. We didn't see the deer, but they did, which is just as well. What we do want to see, though, is a lineman and helper out deer hunting. May be the reason they don't hunt together much is the reason that one or the other is afraid of being mistaken for a deer or turkey. Of course, we don't mean there is any resemblance.

Well, we had to add something in here, but say, don't forget that New Year's resolution: "Attend at least one or both meetings each month."

FOWLER.

#### L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

The November issue of the *WORKER* has an article by an author who was afraid\* to sign his name, on the Townsend old age pension plan, known as the Townsend old age revolving pension plan.

This author shows his ignorance of the plan by his misstatements and vague idea of it. This Townsend plan is gaining in support very rapidly. One so-called great financial expert, Roger Babson (a great thinker), said, when asked what he thought of it, "It is probably the craziest that has ever been foisted on an unsuspecting public. But, it has just enough plausibility in it to gain the support of the unthinking masses who still believe that they can get something for nothing; that someone, somehow, someday will evolve a plan by which the bulk of humanity can enjoy the fruits of labor that they did not perform."

I am very much in favor of the Townsend old age revolving pension plan. So, by the statement of this so-called "great financial expert, Roger Babson," I am one of the "unthinking mass" who believe that they can get something for nothing.

Lewis Haney, professor of economics of the University of New York, also makes adverse comment, as have one or two other brainy college professors. But, in each case where they criticize and find fault, they have no substitute plan to offer, nor can they make any analysis of a plan by which they can end the depression.

Any insurance company will tell us that an annuity is one of the best investments that any person can make, yet these great brains would have us of the "unthinking mass" believe that the Townsend plan is impractical because it is a plan that will put money in the hands of the older people the same as an annuity.

The plan calls for the distribution of \$200 per month to every citizen over 60 years of age, provided he spends it in the United States within a month from the time it is received. This would place in circulation \$2,000,000,000 every month. The time limit on the spending would make a rapidly circulating fund that would be a great benefit to every business. Another benefit it, that the same amount is spent every month, thereby making a balanced amount of business each month, rather than a seasonal spending, where one month would be large and the next small. The sum of \$200 looks like a large sum, but when it is figured out by the day it only amounts to \$6.33 1/3 per day for 30 days, or less than a tradesman or mechanic get for a day's work in ordinary times.

Though not large, it is a comfortable standard of living. As an unemployment relief there has been no other plan advanced that can equal it. All who partake of the plan agree to refrain from all gainful, remunerative, or productive employment. This makes an opening for a younger man now unemployed.

It is figured that of the 10,000,000 people over 60 years of age that 8,000,000 people will partake of the plan, thereby opening places for 8,000,000 people now unemployed. The author of the article in the *WORKER* makes another deliberate misstatement when he says that the tax plan is not given much publicity. This part of the plan is given as much, if not more than the rest of the plan, and the latest figures are not 10 per cent, but nearer 3 per cent. He would also have us believe that it is sponsored only by old people. Such is not the case. In looking over the petitions signed by the citizens, and I have looked over a lot of them, 75 per cent of the signers are under 50 years of age. He, also, would have us believe that there are about 650 clubs in the United States. There are that many in California alone. There are many features that space will not let me enumerate, but if anyone with an open mind—and doesn't have to be a great thinker or college professor—will carefully study the plan and ask all

the questions they can think of, they will be convinced that the Townsend old age revolving pension plan is the only solution for the end of the depression. If anyone has a better plan, let's have it.

P. C. MACKAY.

#### L. U. NO. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

"Let 'em roll and do your stuff." That was the slogan commemorating the first annual prize poultry bowling contest (for members only) arranged by Local No. 528, of Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday evening, December 15, in Kalt's Alleys, corner North 30th and West North Avenues.

The first attempt and "Wow!" what a success! The committee in charge left nothing undone and can without question accept the appreciation and sincere thanks of all the entries for their unique preparations.

Thirty men, to be exact, registered and paid a nominal admission fee of 50 cents, which entitled them to free lunch, refreshments, entertainment, seven chances to compete in games for poultry awards and, last but not least, the grand turkey door prize. This door prize was won by Brother W. Jones with the aid of a horseshoe concealed in his coat pocket. Walter confided that it was the first prize he ever won. It was his lucky night for later on he connected with a chicken in an alley contest.

The bowling commenced at 8 p. m. on four reserved alleys and continued until the wee hours of the morning. I do not mean to infer that incompetency existed. On the contrary, extra match games were played along with the regular scheduled ones. To prove my assertion that champs are in our ranks, I will take the liberty to quote the averages of a few entries, and then judge for yourself.

Averages for three games were: Brother William Dwyer, 211; Brother Walter Lemke, 202; Brother Eugene Colber, 186; Brother William Hetzel, 175; Brother Frank Kroha, 170; Brother John Altenbach, 165.

Attention, locals affiliated with System Council No. 8: A challenge game with this team is yours for the asking.

The majority of other averages ranged between 110 and 135 ciphers.

The outstanding game of the evening was a contest amongst all entries to bowl a game and get 99 pins. Anyone gutting the ball was penalized 10 points. It was thrilling from start to finish. Yours truly exacted the prize, registering 100 points. Other prizes for total high and low scores were awarded to Brothers William Dwyer, Walter Lemke, Carl Borgh, Elmer Kiel, Walter Jones and Carl Elster. Freak plays and unusual happenings were also prevalent. For instance, Brother Altenbach with perfect poise delivers a pneumonia ball. His ball travels like a bullet, so that the very breeze of it would subject anyone to that dreadful sickness. On one occasion it was thought that the back wall would collapse. Supports and braces on the outer wall, however, overcame this fear.

Brothers Lemke and Dwyer call their pins and very seldom miss.

Brother Colber on his alley surprised his teammates by making strikes with a square ball, bouncing down the course like a flat wheel on a street car.

Brother Hetzel is an excellent bowler and shoots to win, but lately is very indifferent to alley gutters. There may be some reason. Let's inquire later.

Brother Steinborn can see no reason why pins are not spotted in the gutters. I presume his average would rise.

Brother Drier got off to a good start, but ended rotten. The stogy in his face affected his eyesight and a good bowler must by all means preserve his vision.

\*[Editor's note: This article was unsigned as most articles prepared by our own editorial staff so appeared.]



Brother Hagerman may not be a springer, but he surely knows his pins and plays a swell game.

Brother Ray Jacobs is a natural born Kegler and could at present do justice in big league stuff. I noticed Papa George check his scores quite frequently.

From observation Brother Kiel could not control the ball to his liking. Sketches will soon be in the making, and perhaps a new ball may be patented that will include magnetic force.

Brother Kelly had already acquired the Yuletide spirit. He gave the would-be bowlers several chances to bolster up his scores.

Brothers Seefeldt, W. Anderson and E. Kiel, better known as the Seefeldt trio, furnished the music during intermissions, including vocal selections.

Brother Eric Wallberg made his appearance quite late. Eric is a renowned acrobat and had just arrived from a performance at the Pfister Hotel, attired neatly in a bosom shirt, a cute bow tie and with well-groomed hair. He favored the boys and performed some of his thrillers.

From information received it was impossible for General Chairman Hartzheim to be present. Very sorry, Bill. I'd have given you your bowling extra personal attention; and I am also peeved now that I must close, or take the risk of the penalties which the hands of the JOURNAL Editor may impose.

J. MUELLER,  
Recording Secretary.

It is getting pretty generally known that there is a plan being advocated called the Townsend revolving pension plan.

This plan is to make each citizen of the United States over 60 years of age, who is not a habitual criminal, the custodian of \$200.00 per month, if he will agree to spend that amount during the month for some commodity or for services of some kind in the United States.

Being a railroad employee I know the good feeling I got last June when the Railroad Employees Retirement Act was passed and signed by President Roosevelt. And although the act has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Wheat, of the District of Columbia, I still look for it to be upheld by the Supreme Court, and, if not, there will be something as good or better come through the next Congress.

It is intended by the Townsend organization to have the signatures of 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 voters placed before Congress in January advocating this plan.

In my opinion every church, fraternal organization and labor union should send resolutions to their respective Congressmen and United States Senators directing them to support the Townsend plan, thereby showing that they want their older members to be taken care of as they should be, and making it possible for their younger members to have steady work at good wages. Then all would be in a position to pay their dues and obligations to their churches and societies. And the 1,000,000 or more of young people coming out of school each year would be able to find employment instead of being forced to join the ever-increasing number of criminals.

JAMES HAGERMAN,  
Financial Secretary.

The man who reaches the top of the heap doesn't stop on the way to throw brickbats. — Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

## L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Local No. 558, of Florence, Ala., the home of Muscle Shoals, coming down the stretch at 90-to-nothing—with so much going on I hardly know where to begin.

Well, to begin with, the rural line crew of the TVA played the part of a fire department. The big truck drove in the driveway of Mr. P. A. Young to run a service to his home when Foreman Wages looked up and saw the roof of the house had caught on fire from a spark from the chimney. Now the scene changes. Wages became Ed Wynn and General Foreman Perry takes the part of Graham McNamee. Up goes the extension ladder and here is one for the tall story club. These TVA and 558 boys put water so fast to that fire that it took the Carnera for an out. The boys ruined the rope in the well. They drew water so fast the rope burned up, but Mr. Young has nothing but praise for this crew for saving a very nice residence.

Read with interest article by Brother D. R. Dans, L. U. No. 66, Houston, Texas. By the way, I bet he is O. K.; we are acquainted by correspondence. We are in the middle of this workers' educational program and with the co-operation of the boys this will be put over in a big way. Sunday, December 16, I sat on a panel jury under the direction of Mr. E. B. Shultz, associate director of labor relations, TVA, Knoxville, Tenn., and is this man 100 per cent? Yes, and if possible, more. This affair was put on by the TVA Workers' Council. The topics discussed were important subjects pertaining to labor such as the "New Deal", "NRA" and "TVA". Mr. Walter Berry opened the second session at 7 p. m. with an address on "Can Unemployment and Its Accompanying Distresses be Prevented?" This was indeed a very able address by fully as able a man. I only wish more workmen

could see their way clear to attend. Let's make up.

And do we have a labor paper? Yes, and it should go over in a city of 100,000 population—the "Muscle Shoals Labor Advocate." Brother Coy E. Fulton, of the carpenters union, has fine articles in each issue.

Brother John Sharp and his crew are in Palaska installing the sub-station. This will be about the final of the Athens to Palaska high tension job.

We are putting a Christmas tree 40 feet high with 1,000 lights on the north side of Muscle Shoals Dam overlooking Wilson Dam. This will be a grand sight. Last night I took the family for a ride through Wilson Dam Village and it sure looked wonderful. At the residence of Mr. Llewellyn Evans, on the roof between the chimneys, he has Santa Claus with his reindeers and sleigh—a very novel idea. This is flooded with two floodlights from a tree across the street.

The outlook for 1935 looks very good with Sheffield, Tusculumbia and Florence, obtaining PWA loans for the building of new electric systems; also Decatur and 21 towns under the title of Northwest Mississippi Electric Power Association, are voting January 19, 1935, on bond issue of \$1,500,000 for the construction of electric system to sell TVA power with the above cities.

Let me state this is no place for 30-day, stump-jumping linemen. Have your card when paying us a visit.

Our local at this time joins me in wishing you all a Happy New Year.

JOHN GRAHAM.

## L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

The Class E men of L. U. No. 584, Tulsa, Okla., are just breaking into the news, this being our first letter to the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The 15 members of our radio division comprise the operators at the three stations in Tulsa; they are: Brothers Max Carter, Charles Shaffer, Alton Hart, George Chapman, Fritz Ossenbeck and Nathan Wilcox, of KTUL, Columbia Station; Brothers Bernard Norris, Charles Dunn, Ralph Hicks and Clarence Babion, of KGPO, Tulsa police station; Brothers Karl White, Ernest Frisco, Howard Hamilton, Clark McNally and Hugh Carpenter, of KVOO, N. B. C. station.

The officers are Brother Karl White, president, Brother Bernard Norris, vice president, and Brother Nathan Wilcox, secretary.

All the Brothers enjoyed seeing an R. C. A. 1-kilowatt type 1-D broadcast transmitter standing on its top—on page 475 of the November issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKER. The article on modulation and carrier by Brother Stoup was good.

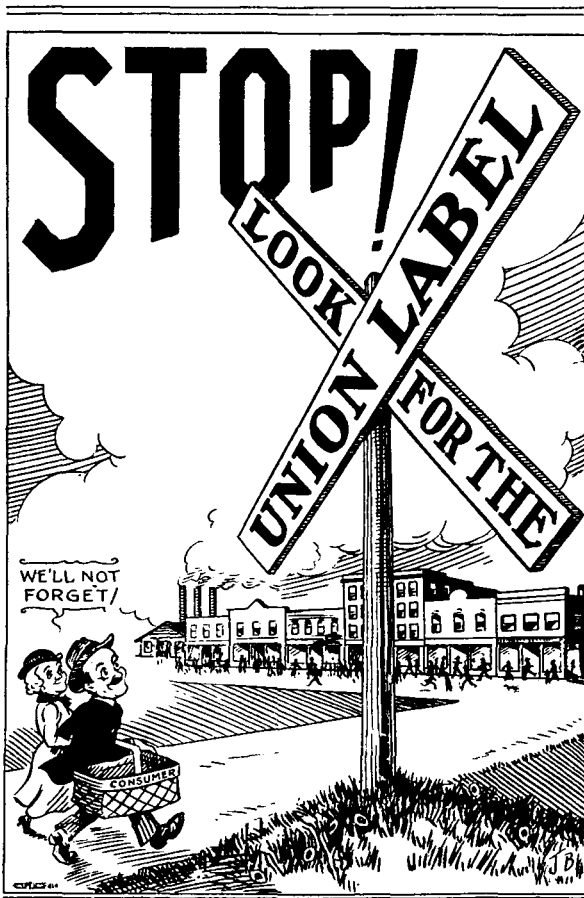
The men of the Class E division are contemplating a trip to Oklahoma City to see about forming a radio division there.

KTUL has been signed up as a closed shop and Brother Gillispie, business manager of L. U. No. 584, is working on KVOO. We hope to get them signed up very soon. KGPO is under city management and it is doubtful if they can be signed up.

Until we have more news, best wishes from Tulsa.

HUGH CARPENTER.

You can't eat your cake and have it, too.



**L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.**

Editor:

The day after Christmas is a heck of a time to attempt to write an article for the JOURNAL but when President Rockwell tells you to do anything you had better do it for he takes no excuses, so here comes.

The members of this local union, together with the members of other locals in the Bay area, were fortunate in being able to meet with the International Officers on the occasion of their visit to San Francisco at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. It was truly an inspiration to have the privilege of listening to President Tracy, Secretary Bugnizet and other members of the I. O., giving us words of encouragement, telling us of the conditions in other parts of the country, outlining their plans for the betterment of the industry—by the way, they stated that conditions on the Pacific Coast compared favorably with any other section.

But to my mind the most encouraging words were uttered by Secretary Bugnizet, who stated that the I. O. had withstood the inroads of the depression for five years and could withstand it for another five years, if occasion demanded. That is a broad statement, an encouraging statement, one that makes a man proud of the fact that he is a member of the Brotherhood, and it makes us realize the calibre of the men we have at the head of our organization, especially when we know how most organizations have been hit by Old Man Depression.

There is nothing startling going on at the present time in the line of electrical work, though the outlook is brighter than for some time past. Most of you know that we have two bridges under construction here, one across the Golden Gate, and the other across San Francisco Bay, linking Oakland and San Francisco. These naturally will be done by members of Locals No. 6 and No. 595, but do not get the idea that we are in need of men in this section, for we have two men for every available job. Then we have the tunnel between Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, which will require quite a number of men some time in the future. Last, but not least, is our new county court house, which will cost \$1,750,000, but still we will not have to call upon our Brothers of a wandering nature to help us perform the work.

We are looking for a better, brighter year and sincerely trust that the same may come to the members of our organization in all parts of the country.

M. T. STALLWORTH.

**L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.**

Editor:

Well, another year is about to become ancient history. What will 1935 have in store for the workers of this country? I believe this question is uppermost in the minds of all of us. We are all looking and hoping for the day when we can go to work in the morning and feel fairly certain we will not be laid off before night, when we will bring home a pay check that buys more than the bare necessities of life. Are we going to get these things by waiting for more codes to be set up or will we have to go out and battle for them, as we did in years past? Think it over.

Lansing has just gone through one of the worst disasters that has ever visited this city. Fire, the enemy of all mankind, destroyed one of our largest hotels, taking a total of 31 lives, six of them were members of our legislature who were to meet in special session at the time. An investigation that just ended failed to discover why or where this fire started or why so many lives were lost.

I believe that any building tradesman who has worked on this building will admit that it was a fire trap. The general contractor who erected an addition to this building several years ago pronounced it a fire trap and still we have no laws (that are enforced) compelling owners to install proper and adequate fire escapes, no laws governing inspection of new buildings or reinspection of old buildings. Will this disaster, striking so close to home, cause our state law-making body to pass a law that will help to prevent another disaster like the one that just left our city in grief? We have other buildings in this city which are in just as bad condition as the one that burned. Some of them are places of amusement where we send our wives and children. Isn't it possible that other cities and towns are in as bad condition?

I believe that organized labor should make an effort to force, if necessary, the passage of safety codes in building construction and the reinspection of old buildings.

Wishing all the Brothers a happy and prosperous New Year.

C. T. FOX.

**L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.**

Editor:

Brother A. W. Thiot, of L. U. No. 508, Savannah, Ga., we thank you for your comment, and your interest shown in our state labor program. As you say, there are always some very educational letters in our JOURNAL.



You want the JOURNAL!  
We want you to have the JOURNAL!  
The only essential is your

Name .....

Local Union .....

New Address .....

Old Address .....

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.  
We do the rest.

**International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**

1200 15th St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

When a baseball player makes a false move while playing on the diamond, he is hooted, jeered, and probably made a target for any missiles the spectators can obtain—memories of 1934 baseball series played at Detroit.

On the other hand, should one of our state Senators, or probably a Congressman, fumble his job—not keep his promise—or show an unpatriotic attitude while on duty, it is either overlooked immediately or he is called a grafter, or a friend of capital by a few voters who perchance may be interested in the juggling and assembling of our national laws—the main arteries of our well being.

And so it goes. National sports, such as baseball, football, basketball, and auto racing claim the undying interest of our fellow citizens, too much so in my belief. Our minds are topsy-turvy. We are 70 per cent for sports and 30 per cent for government. We could do with being opposite, and then I believe we would fare much better in our every day life.

We expect a Santa Claus to look after our well-being, and have laws enacted that we know in our own mind are essential to us as laboring people.

You, fellow workers, will be saying, Gee, that guy is a nitty whiskered cynic. Maybe so, and who wouldn't be, following such knock-out blows as the laboring classes have suffered?

The future is encouraging, considering the public interest shown in their government, which seems to be on the increase. Probably in five years time the majority of citizens will realize their own personal duty and responsibility toward their country and government.

Through the effort and foresight of Brother Sam Evans, our worthy treasurer, the following addition has been made to our by-laws:

"A member who, after being disabled for one year and having five years' continuous good standing in this local, and who is judged totally and permanently disabled by a practicing physician and our executive board, so as to have no means of a livelihood, shall receive benefits of five dollars per month and his local dues paid in full, payable quarterly. This monthly benefit to replace the eight-week period sick benefit."

Our local members join me in wishing our International Officers and our whole membership a healthy, happy and more prosperous New Year.

W. H. LEWIS.

**L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.**

Editor:

As I write this after our four-day holiday for Christmas the outstanding fact to me is that the crop of ABC headaches seems to be smaller this year, probably due to the better brand of Christmas spirits obtainable this year. Maybe it is because electricians are becoming more temperate, but that does not sound reasonable. Maybe we did not have the cash, and that is what it takes at the ABC store. That theory sounds more reasonable to me after finding that so many of our Brothers have large families to play Santa Claus to. One of our Brothers has twin boys to please, with something that both can play with (I could suggest two sets of pliers and a screw driver each for the twin conductors) and then there are several with families of five and six to fill stockings for.

I wish to make this statement in all sincerity, and it is one I have heard expressed by several of the other new men, the members of our craft in this yard are the most generous men as a whole of any group I have ever come in contact with, and are a fine lot of fellows to work with and I sincerely hope that nothing will break up that

spirit. It is to that spirit that due credit should go for the reputation that the Norfolk Navy Yard holds for fine electrical work. So let us all pull together right through 1935 and make it the best year in the history of the yard and of Local Union No. 734.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

### L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

The Essex County Trades and Labor Council have just gone through a battle and come out victorious in the Windsor municipal election. Five were elected out of a labor slate of seven. George Bennett for mayor, a member of the street railway workers union, who piled up a big majority over his closest rival with a plurality of 1,712 votes. Frank Begley and Ernest Atkinson, members of the Typographical Union, were returned to the board of education, where they have been for a number of years. A. J. Brian, who was supported by the council, as a fair contractor, was returned to the water board. And it is expected that more labor representatives will be appointed to various boards in the New Year.

Apart from this being a victory for labor, it is an international trade unionists' victory, for our friends of the national unions were utterly defeated.

Amalgamation will be upon us in six months, when the border cities will be known as Windsor, with a population of 100,000 and we shall have our work to do all over again. The campaign committee has not been disbanded, and will carry on the good work.

One very interesting point in the campaign, that shows very clearly what organized labor can do, when they really mean business, was that the expenses were a little more than \$200.

The election clearly shows that the man in the street is at last waking up to the fact that it is only through organized labor, as represented by our central body, that he will get anywhere. The support received from this source was very gratifying.

I hope the members remembered my two letters in the JOURNAL of recent date, when doing their Christmas shopping, and did what a lot of my friends did with these firms' catalogues: send them back.

BILL COLSON.

### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

We are nearing the end of another year of the New Deal. It has been a year replete with disappointments and also many events giving new hope and confidence for the union workers on the railroads of the U. S. A. The workers on 48 company union controlled railroads have shown by their overwhelming A. F. of L. vote that they were through with the paternalistic, boss-controlled, useless and ridiculous company union. The Pullman Company is rapidly shedding its company union shackles and the worst company union set-up in the U. S. A., by joining the standard organizations by the hundred. Cleveland is following the example of all other large points and will be 100 per cent soon. We are regaining all we lost in 1922 through the treachery of Harding and Daugherty and their notorious injunction. We will have our 10 per cent back in April, our pension bill is safe, so let's go, Brothers, 100 per cent organization on every railroad in the U. S. A. before December 31, 1935. Every local has a company union railroad in its vicinity.

Sign up every man, whether he twists a wire, packs a journal box or drives a staybolt.

We are having a New Deal in Local No. 912 also. Our new president, Brother Wallenstein, believes in living up to the obligation he took when assuming office. Brother Wallenstein is an old member of this local, hit the bricks with the regular guys in 1922 and has brought the executive board to a higher state of efficiency than it has ever been. He believes in building up the local with new members and is bringing them in. Accompanied by the writer he has attended several Pullman organization meetings and also assisted in getting the new Nickel Plate system federation whipped into shape at their convention, held in Cleveland, on December 15 and 16. Yessir, Brothers McIver and Andy Rohaley were on the job, also. Brother A. E. Warner, of Conneaut, will represent the electrical workers as general chairman. Brother Shrader, member of the machinists at Bellevue, Ohio, will represent all crafts as general chairman until such time as the membership warrants a chairman for each craft to handle grievances. If there is a non-member in your neighborhood or working beside you, go after him. If you cannot make him, turn his name over to the executive board. If a member working with you gets disgruntled and threatens to drop out, turn his name over to the executive board before he goes in arrears and he will be visited and brought back as a loyal member. Three months in arrears means out, as provided in the constitution. The financial secretary has no means of protecting a member at the end of three months, even though it is hard to see a man lose insurance and pension rights built up through five or more years of continuous good standing. The twilight years will be much easier with the pension coming in every month.

We are now holding two meetings a month. This should awaken new interest in attending meetings and give everybody ample time to pay their dues. If you have anything on your mind come up to meeting and discuss it, not on the job.

With best wishes for a better 1935.

BILL BLAKE.

### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Well, here's Winnipeg again with a few notes.

We had a very well attended meeting on November 26, when President C. Barrett gave

a very instructive talk on transformers, their construction and uses, which was well received, and also provoked considerable discussion afterwards.

We intend to carry on these electrical talks all through this winter and expect to have a number of experts to address us on various electrical subjects. I hope all our members will take notice and keep up a good attendance. Come along, fellows, show some enthusiasm. This is your organization. Come and boost.

I note in the WORKER that several I. B. E. W. electrical workers in different states are putting up for election on various councils and legislatures, and are commended by our executive officers for so doing.

Personally, I believe trade unionists all over this country should be better represented on all these bodies, and so use the political as well as the industrial arm to advance our interests.

Recently the labor party of this city elected the mayor and six aldermen to office, which shows what can be done when labor makes up its mind to have representation.

Well, I'll conclude by wishing a happy New Year to all members of the I. B. E. W., and may we go on to greater achievement in the interests of our members in 1935.

A. A. MILES.

### L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

Facing the beginning of a New Year it is always easy to voice the usual phrases about "a new leaf", "resolutions to go forward" and "I will quit so and so and do so and so." With 1935 coming on these phrases somehow do not fit so neatly. Maybe we are growing up or maybe these times of adversity have given us a better conception of these time-worn phrases.

Standing at the threshold of a New Year and looking back over the old, I note that my own resolutions have encountered varying fates. A few survived. Some were voluntarily abandoned as a result of better information. Many, many died.

A very, very spotty record; yet I feel that whether we keep all our resolutions or break some of them is not so important as that we should continue to make them. It is not the victory but the constant trying which proves we are still able to fight.

Of course we can paraphrase this into the state of the country today. We are beginning to question ourselves and our society; whether we have been using our opportunities rightly; whether courage without forethought is wisdom. Our only hope is that from our trials and discipline we shall conceive new and more worthy values.

Just as long as we continue to gain new ideas and keep our minds open to progressive thoughts, we can feel that defeat and stagnation have not overcome us. As long as we are not afraid to admit our mistakes we can come to the beginning of each New Year with the hope that we can make of it another stepping stone toward greater things.

In harmony with the government's plan of rehabilitation, one of our leading daily papers sponsored the erection of what is known as "Inspiration House." This formerly was a very disreputable two-room shack which was moved from "down by the railroad tracks" and converted into a very modern up-to-date, four-room cottage, containing all the conveniences a small family could desire. The merchants of the city furnished the material used in this house and Local No. 1141 donated the labor on

### THE SKYSCRAPER

By MARIE MCCARTHY

Rising in graceful beauty,  
Spire aiming toward the sun,  
A tribute to human effort  
And craftsmanship well done.

Old buildings leveled to the earth,  
Crunching noises of the steamshovel  
sound,  
Immense iron beams and girders  
bolted tight,  
Multitudes of bustling workmen  
moving 'round.

Laboring men trained in their skill,  
Men who work, without being driven  
At tasks they have set themselves to  
fill,  
For a mighty tower, aimed toward  
Heaven.

(Wife of a member of L. U. No. 3)



the wiring, the wiring material having been furnished by one of our leading contractors. This building stands in Civic Center Park on Broadway and has been open for the inspection of the public for some time and we hope will be an inspiration to many to remodel their homes.

The Building Trades Council has been successful in obtaining a closed shop agreement with the Charles H. Moureau Construction Company. He is now doing a remodeling job on the Criterion Theater which is located on Main Street of this city, bearing a large sign which reads as follows: "Another Dependable Job by the Charles H. Moureau Construction Company in Harmony With the President's Recovery Act; Only Union Labor Employed."

This is the only agreement of this kind in the city and we should feel very thankful that Mr. Moureau has broken the ice on the closed shop agreement for the general contractors. We still have hopes that Oklahoma City will lose the reputation that it has maintained for so long. We might state that there has been all kinds of pressure put to Mr. Moureau trying to keep him from doing this, but we feel that with his assistance and with co-operation on our part we will be able to obtain more agreements of this kind from the general contractors of this city.

As we close our letter, with the beginning of a New Year we hope to see a greater percentage of employment among our Brother members.

FRED B. COUNTS.

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT, SLUMP MAKES MILLIONAIRES

(Continued from page 8)

crease of 32,098, or 9.20 per cent as compared with 1932, and the deficit reported by these corporations was \$4,510,841,337, a decrease of \$1,909,405,238.40, or 29.74 per cent from that reported by corporations reporting no net incomes in 1932.

A picture of the changes between 1933 and 1932 is given by the following comparison of net incomes by industrial groups:

Industrial Groups	1932	1933
Agricultural and related industries.....	\$5,943,509	\$13,658,873
Mining and quarrying .....	57,722,711	68,877,071
Manufacturing .....	256,963,592	1,210,676,002
Construction .....	29,666,257	22,326,929
Transportation and other public utilities .....	538,489,002	499,649,721
Trade .....	218,915,837	392,228,190
Service—professional, amusements, hotels, etc. ....	58,727,897	54,232,802
Finance—banking, insurance, real estate and holding companies, stock and bond brokers, etc. ....	284,166,698	243,970,137
Nature of business not given .....	900,079	457,754

## NERVOUS FINGERS ON TRIGGERS OF GUNS

(Continued from page 13)

the authority of all other peace officers. In this event the county should be relieved of liability for injuries caused by mob violence."

### Would State Police Help?

The state police force at present includes some 400 men, said to be well trained and well commanded and to have

"in general the respect both of organized labor and of the employers."

Whether this force could remain impartial in a prolonged industrial dispute is a question yet to be solved; at any event it would not be in a position of being paid salaries directly by the employers and has a much better chance of maintaining impartiality. The present system has earned almost universal condemnation, including that of the United States Coal Commission of 1922, which was composed of such prominent men as John Hays Hammond, George Otis Smith, Thomas R. Marshall, Clark Howell, Edward T. Devine and Charles P. Neill. Their conclusion was, "That, however, a public police official should be privately paid is indefensible."

The Pennsylvania Commission on Special Policing in Industry acted under the chairmanship of Shippen Lewis; other members were Francis Biddle, Paul S. Lehman, John J. Kane, and J. W. Madden. They served without pay and received only their actual expenses while in the field. In presenting the summary of their findings, the governor announces that a more complete and detailed report will follow.

The bloody past of the coal and iron police in Pennsylvania was described in an article appearing in the July, 1934, issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS, entitled "Notorious Private Police in Steel et al." That the same system has continued through company deputies appointed by county sheriffs, is shown in the commission's report; in fact, it is said that frequently the same personnel, their commissions revoked by the governor, were appointed at the request of a corporation by the county sheriff.

## WHEN EVERY FAMILY HAS \$2,500 A YEAR

(Continued from page 9)

ment and needle trades as well as for textile mills, shoe factories, and other industries.

Finally comes the most important single item in the average budget—food. The proportionate change here would be less marked—75 per cent increase for the poorer group and 22 per cent increase for the modest group—but it would mean a tremendous difference in their diets. According to Dr. Hazel Stiebeling, of the Bureau of Home Economics, families in the poorer income group have not had even as much food as that needed in a restricted diet for emergency use.

### Present Shortcomings

In calories their food fell 30 per cent short of a normal healthy diet; in protein, one-third short, and in vitamins, two-thirds short of what nutritionists feel is needed for health. Is it any wonder there are so many stunted children in our cities? Even the intermediate families have had only about 80 per cent enough calories and protein, and only half enough vitamins.

Consumption of bread, peas and beans would not increase; but almost everything else would. If they used the increased income the way those in better circumstances do, the housewives of the poorer group would buy one-third more potatoes, one-half more lean meat, two-thirds more milk, three-quarters more eggs, nearly twice as much other vegetables and citrus fruit and fully twice as much butter and other fruit.

Each member of their families would have added to his weekly food a quart of milk, one pound of meat or fish, three ounces of butter, two and a half pounds of vegetables, two pounds of fruit and five ounces of sugar. While the total calories would increase only 30 per cent, calcium would increase by 55 per cent and the essential health-giving factors, the vitamins, about 80 per cent.

The modest families, with about a 20 per cent increase in food expenditures, would make less drastic shifts in diet, but even they would show gains of one-third in purchase of vegetables and citrus fruits, eggs and butter; of one-quarter in lean meats and of one-fifth in milk; and they, too, would gain sharply in the protective value of the diet.

### Effect on Production

Although a minimum family income of \$2,500 would thus mean very great changes in the purchases of two-thirds of all city families, it would not require a corresponding increase in national production to make this possible. The one-third of the families in the well-to-do or rich groups enjoyed in 1929 nearly half the food, three-fifths of the clothes, two-thirds of the housing and three-quarters of all the other good things of life. Even a very great increase in the consumption of the very poor would not mean so much in the total, then.

The Brookings report estimates that it would only be necessary to increase 1929 levels of production for domestic use by between 20 per cent, as for food, up to 23 per cent for the "other goods and services" group to supply all the new demands which these increased incomes would release.

These conclusions are but preliminary estimates based on scanty information; but they do suggest what a shocking degree of poverty we had even in our most "prosperous" years. Today, with industry functioning at but two-thirds the 1929 level, the need for increased production and consumption is even greater. We have far to go before we can work out effective means of increasing buying power and bringing together the unfilled wants, the unused resources and the idle or ineffectively used labor. But that we must accomplish if we are really to banish poverty from this land.

## CAN AMERICA PLAN? YES, SAYS BOARD

(Continued from page 6)

of local, metropolitan, state and national units.

3. Methods of administration, etc.

### D. Economic Planning

Paying the cost and balancing production and consumption. Possibly divided under headings of Production, Distribution, and the Workers. Problems of banking, currency and credit, controls of overproduction, taxation, and labor figure in the production question; markets, price control, and fair competition illustrate the problems of distribution.

# IN MEMORIAM

## William W. Davis, L. U. No. 26

Initiated February 14, 1907

## Raymond E. Robey, L. U. No. 28

Initiated November 1, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst Brothers William W. Davis and Raymond E. Robey; and Whereas the sterling characters they possessed will linger forever in the minds of those with whom they were associated; and Whereas we feel their souls have passed on to greater glory; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 26, governmental branch, as a tribute of respect and esteem to their memories, drape its charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved families, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

NEIL F. GRAHAM,

THOMAS D. STUART,

JOSEPH W. KELLY,

Committee.

## Frederick W. Freimuth, L. U. No. 28

Initiated February, 1914

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frederick W. Freimuth, who departed from this life on November 16, 1934; and

Whereas Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., deeply mourns the loss of our true and loyal Brother, to whose bereaved family and relatives we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,

EDWARD L. DOUGHERTY,

Committee.

## O. M. Olson, L. U. No. 50

Initiated September 1, 1902, in L. U. No. 225

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 50, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss through death of our Brother, O. M. Olson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at our regular meeting and that we express to his wife our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his wife, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

GEO. WAGNER,

P. B. SWEENEY,

NEWT COATES,

Committee.

## Peter McShane, L. U. No. 65

Initiated October 9, 1902, in L. U. No. 61

Local No. 65, I. B. E. W., is faced with the loss of another of our old-time members—Peter McShane. Pete, an old school union man, was always a militant defender of wages, hours and working conditions, and his memory will stay with us for many years yet to come.

We extend our sympathy and an acknowledgment of our mutual loss to his friends and relatives.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to relatives of our late Brother, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this local and a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

K. M. ROHRER,

JAMES C. GILBOY,

NEIL McDONALD,

Committee.

## Gilbert E. Mills, L. U. No. 459

Initiated February 1, 1934

Whereas we must abide by the will of God in the sudden removal from our midst of the trusty and faithful member, G. E. Mills, L. U. No. 459 wishes to offer our sincere sympathy to his friends, relatives and family; and therefore be it

Resolved, That he remain long in our memory and that we forward a copy of this resolution to his immediate family and one to our official Journal for publication.

THOS. DICKERT,

J. M. NAUGLE,

J. L. FRY,

Committee.

## Byron Simonton, L. U. No. 17

Initiated May 7, 1917, in L. U. No. 445

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Byron Simonton; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother and in his passing suffer the loss of one whose place in our hearts will remain forever unfilled; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

WM. I. SPECK,

BERT ROBINSON,

WM. McMAHON,

Committee.

## Harry Stumbaugh, L. U. No. 459

Initiated February 1, 1934

Whereas Brother Harry Stumbaugh has, by the will of God, been so suddenly taken from our midst, we, the members of L. U. No. 459, wish to extend our sincere sympathy to his family and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 459's charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family and one to our official Journal for publication.

THOS. DICKERT,

J. M. NAUGLE,

J. L. FRY,

Committee.

## Walter Frank Smith, L. U. No. 83

Initiated May 5, 1920, in L. U. No. 517

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Walter Frank Smith, a true and faithful Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 83 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

FRED D. FERGUSON,

S. C. PEABODY,

FRED R. FOX,

Committee.

## A. Herman, L. U. No. 561

Initiated March 16, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 561, mourn the death of our Brother, A. Herman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. RUSSELL,

A. L. TAYLOR,

Committee.

## T. C. Christensen, L. U. No. 124

Initiated March 12, 1918

Taps, and a true and loyal comrade laid to rest. Brother T. C. Christensen passed away November 5, 1934, and will be missed by all members of Local No. 124 and his many friends. He served his country overseas with valor and good will. He served the union of labor with the same steadfastness and loyalty. His friendly smile; his patience under difficulties and his helping hand should serve to guide us along the trail of loyalty and good fellowship; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow in his passing and extend to his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family; a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. C. CROWTHER,

E. L. WISE,

F. J. MCINTYRE,

Committee.

## James Lockhart, L. U. No. 213

Initiated February 21, 1921

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, James Lockhart, and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., extend to the family and relatives of our late Brother Lockhart our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and also that a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

FRANK PARKER,

A. C. MacKAY,

D. W. MacDOUGALL,

Committee.

## Leo J. Culligan, L. U. No. 241

Initiated February 9, 1920, in L. U. No. 220

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 241, I. B. E. W., reports the death of Brother Leo J. Culligan, who passed away December 12, 1934, who died as he lived, a true union man.

Whereas we have suffered a loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

THOMAS NORTON,

ERNEST TOWNER,

HARVEY JAYNE,

Committee.

## N. B. Ennis, L. U. No. 584

Initiated February 16, 1934

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, N. B. Ennis, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in an humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That in due respect to the memory of our late Brother N. B. Ennis, the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

T. E. LIVELY,

GUY RANKIN,

H. G. GILLESPIE,

Committee.

## Arthur Penny, L. U. No. 544

Initiated March 5, 1929, in L. U. No. 864

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our ranks our worthy Brother, Arthur Penny; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 544, deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother, Arthur Penny our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

L. W. FRITZ,  
ROBERT SULLIVAN,  
GEORGE WANDELL,  
Committee.

#### Richard P. Green, L. U. No. 40

Initiated April 12, 1933

Whereas Local Union No. 40 has suffered the loss of one of its members, Richard P. Green; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother Green our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 40 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

J. P. RIPTON,  
CHAS. DWYER,  
H. P. FOSS,  
Committee.

#### Arthur Makely, L. U. No. 210

Initiated August 9, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 210, record the passing of our Brother, Arthur Makely; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. B. BRANNAKA,  
JOSEPH W. KERSHAW,  
CHAS. H. EICHORST,  
Committee.

#### Andrew Ferm, L. U. No. 124

Initiated December 3, 1925

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Andrew Ferm, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

E. G. HAGSTROM,  
M. F. THOMSON,  
J. H. RUSH,  
Committee.

#### DEATH CLAIMS PAID DECEMBER 1-31, 1934

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	J. G. Buick	\$1,000.00
I. O.	H. S. Newland	1,000.00
I. O.	W. E. Drake	1,000.00
544	A. Penny	1,000.00
103	E. C. Spencer	1,000.00
618	O. B. Abbott	1,000.00
211	C. W. DeHart	1,000.00
193	E. L. Miller	1,000.00
3	Joseph Mazel	1,000.00
245	D. J. DeBow	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Burton	1,000.00
817	W. R. Sanks	1,000.00
26	W. W. Davis	1,000.00
I. O.	W. F. Parks	1,000.00
134	T. E. Buchanan	1,000.00
I. O.	J. A. Best	1,000.00
9	B. E. Bianche	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
87	G. F. Tagg	1,000.00
I. O.	M. J. Kane	1,000.00
I. O.	P. Manning	1,000.00
134	C. C. Goodell	1,000.00
I. O.	P. J. Cox	1,000.00
I. O.	William Dettman	1,000.00
3	J. J. Bradley	1,000.00
I. O.	Joseph M. Wild	1,000.00
241	L. J. Culligan	1,000.00
6	G. Ball	1,000.00
134	R. Keegan	1,000.00
3	Thomas Eagleton	1,000.00
212	James Quinn	1,000.00
17	L. R. Majors	1,000.00
213	James W. Lockhart	1,000.00
561	A. O. Herman	1,000.00

Total claims paid 12/1 to 12/31/'34 \$33,000.00

#### HOW SWEDEN MEETS THE WORLD DEPRESSION

(Continued from page 5)

record of labor's co-operation has been one of willingness to accept work on public projects rather than to demand the cash or dole support. This willingness has been made all the more manifest by submitting to the test of willingness to work which has been quite frequently a very severe one in Sweden and it has also been made manifest by the accepting of wages on public works that have been considerably below the private labor market rate.

#### Successful Relief Program

Labor's co-operation in the present depression is also made very clear by the fact that the government, which is now in the hands of the Social Democrats and is headed by the brother of one of the main leaders of the labor movement in the country, has maintained a moderate and sane economic policy. This policy has won the support of most, if not all, of the social groups of the country. A spirit of working together on the part of employer and worker has been notably apparent to the end that a sound and constructive governmental policy of public relief work has been carried on. I might say, in this connection, that that program has been, in my opinion, the most successful relief program in which any government has engaged. I say this after having made a first-hand study in 1930, 1931, and again last summer, of the program which has been carried on in England—a program which I feel may be judged to be a failure upon economic grounds, whatever might be said for it from other points of view.

Such has been the experience of "managed capitalism" in the economic laboratory which Scandinavia has provided us. While certain factors in the situation of such a country as Sweden make the picture one that is quite different from

that of our own country with its enormous size, the fact remains that a great deal can be learned from the action and reaction that one finds in the experimentation of these progressive countries. This experimentation has produced a condition of life for the masses of people that undoubtedly may be regarded as the most stable and comfortable to be found in our industrialized countries.

[The second article by Dr. Ratzlaff will be published in February.]

#### LOOKING FOR QUALITY IN READY-MADE CLOTHES

(Continued from page 21)

garments is the little tape and snap on the shoulder seam to hold your lingerie straps.

You must not attach too much importance to the maker's label because this is not a complete guarantee of quality. Even a well-known maker has his cheaper as well as his expensive lines and unless you are very well versed in these matters it will not tell you very much. Of course the cheap garments do not usually have any label except the NRA label, which should always be present.

Here is just another word of caution. You want quality, becomingness, suitability and style. Sometimes you will find a dress of excellent quality reduced far below its original price. This may be a garment left over from the preceding year which the merchant has had laid away until he can put it in with this year's markdowns. While this garment offers you an opportunity to get very good quality both in fabric and workmanship, you must consider carefully whether the style will still be wearable this season and next.

#### CHICAGO CLUB GETS FACTS ON AIR CONDITIONING

(Continued from page 12)

But by October 31, 1934, in spite of "bad business conditions" the connected horsepower in Chicago alone had grown to 41,055 as reported by the Commonwealth Edison Company, and the actual number of installations had increased from 253 in 1932 to 607 in 1934! The 1934 Chicago figures include:

	Total Horsepower
78 industrial jobs	6,535
22 hotels (mostly dining rooms)	3,406
160 general and private offices	5,947
88 restaurants	2,557
102 theaters	16,106

Those of you who have had the experience of visiting a properly air-conditioned office building or theater realize that it is an important improvement in the building. When we stop to consider that every building in America in which people congregate constitutes a potential air-conditioning installation, we get some idea of the possible amount of electrical work in the air-conditioning field.

The members of the Electrical Main-

#### VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5





tenance Society are planning an educational visit to the Chicago Tribune Building, to see their air-conditioning plant in operation. Mr. Bowles and Mr. Crater will explain the detail of operation of the equipment to the men on this visit. In this particular installation 600 tons of refrigeration are provided by a steam machine; however, plenty of electrical work was involved, the blower and pump motors total about 300 horsepower, also there are 380 room air-conditioning units, each having two small fan motors and other electrical details.

The need for quietness and compactness in some air-conditioning applications has resulted in the development of some self-contained machines having remarkable refinement of design and manufacture. These new machines are so different in appearance from the old style ice machines, they remind one of the contrast between the old bi-polar dynamo and the modern squirrel cage motor. The self-contained condensing unit consists of motor-driven compressor, condenser and liquid refrigerant receiver, with hand and automatic control valves. The air-conditioning unit contains heat exchangers and evaporators, fans, spray jets, filters, etc., in various new forms and shapes.

New refrigerants have been developed. Many new refinements have been made in electrical as well as mechanical instruments for automatic temperature and humidity control. The men in Chicago find that a study of these various devices is very interesting and educational. They appreciate the opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the progress being made in the development of electrical apparatus used for air-conditioning work.

The accompanying photograph represents vertical compressors with direct connected synchronous motors, exciter sets and magnetic control.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FEATURE OF GIANT PLAN

(Continued from page 7)

water power and steam power must, economically speaking, be developed so as to complement and supplement each other.

4. Government development of water power cannot overlook considerations of cost and return; but it can take a broader and a longer view of the returns than commercial companies can afford to take. The government is concerned with the question of conserving fuel resources, touched upon in paragraph 2 above, in a fashion different from private business. Also, in developing water power the government should reckon among the gains any social benefits that may accrue to its citizens, though the benefits might yield no financial returns to a private company. Dams are erected in numerous cases to serve one or several purposes other than generating electricity; for example, to prevent floods, to prevent streams from running too low in dry seasons, to facilitate naviga-

tion, or to irrigate farming lands. Sometimes, though not always, the water stored behind these dams can be used for power without detriment to the chief purposes of the project. Under these circumstances, the capital cost properly attributable to the generating unit is, not the cost of the whole undertaking, but merely the extra costs of installing generators and transmission lines. Then a power project which would have been unprofitable, considered purely on a commercial basis, may earn a satisfactory return upon the cost allocated to the generating unit.

### Must Reach More Consumers

5. Another factor that government must consider is the social desirability of supplying electricity to a larger number of people than now enjoy the great aid to life. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the benefits conferred by adequate lighting, or the easing of labor made possible by the many electrical devices that have been invented for the household, the farm, the community and shop. Though our people are the world's greatest users of current, only 13 per cent of our 6,200,000 farms have electricity, whereas 64 per cent of the farms have automobiles. There are villages not reached by power lines, and over wide areas the per capita consumption of current is so low as to prove that the majority of families are doing without service though it is technically available. There is thus a vast potential demand for electricity that has not yet been tapped.

6. What keeps this potential demand from becoming effective is the relatively high charges for electricity that prevail in many sections. Recent studies of domestic consumption in low-cost municipalities demonstrate that the demand for current is highly elastic, expanding rapidly as the cost declines. The national average consumption of the United States was 604 kilowatt hours in 1933. The average charge to consumers on October 1, 1934, for the whole country is reported as 5.49 cents per kilowatt hour. In Seattle where the average cost is 2.58 cents the average consumption is 1,098 kilowatt hours per capita. In Tacoma, the charge is 1.726 cents and the consumption 1,550. In 26 cities of Ontario, the average charge is 1.45 cents and the consumption 1,780. Finally, in Winnipeg, where the average net charge is only eight mills per kilowatt hour the average per capita consumption exceeds 4,000 kilowatt hours.

### Lower Rates Needed

It thus seems fairly certain that, if the average costs to consumers were substantially reduced in this country, a great increase in consumption would follow. Of course, this increase in volume of sales would reduce substantially the overhead costs per kilowatt hour. Because of the large investments in generating plants, transmission lines, and distributing systems on the one hand,

and the moderate operating expenses on the other hand, overhead makes a far larger part of the total costs in electric power utilities than in most industries. Doubling the use all but cuts the cost per unit in half.

7. The cost of serving a consumer includes the cost of generating, of transmitting, and of distributing current. Transmission refers to high-voltage lines which can carry the current long distances with relatively little loss; distribution lines start at "stepping-down stations" and carry current comparatively short distances at lower voltages to consumers. Reductions in cost of service may be effected at any of these three stages; but the stage of transmission, which ties together generation and distribution to consumers, seems to afford the best opening for systematic planning.

8. Experience indicates that marked economies are effected when interconnecting transmission lines are built to tie all the generating units and all the consumers of a wide area into one circuit. Without such lines, each generating unit and its market are isolated. The generating unit must provide for a peak load which is much higher than the average load. The interconnecting of many markets and many generating units makes it possible for the peak loads in different uses to offset one another in the course of 24 hours, so that the maximum peak load can be brought much nearer to total generating capacity than in the isolated unit. The total investment required for a given standard of service is thus greatly reduced by interconnection, and with the investment the necessary charge to consumers is also reduced.

9. Considerable progress has been made in this country toward the creation of such circuits. Particularly noteworthy are the networks in the southeastern, New England, east central, and Pacific coast states. On January 1, 1933, according to the census, there were 58,000 miles of transmission line operating in circuits at 66,000 volts or over. But large districts are still without such advantages. For example, in an area extending from Keokuk and St. Louis to Detroit (including Chicago and Milwaukee), it is reported that the installed generating capacity is 4,585,000 kilowatts, of which only 66 per cent has been in use as measured by the maximum peak load. If 15 per cent of excess capacity is taken as necessary to sound operation, then 1,086,000 kilowatts of the present installed capacity would not be needed to carry the present peak loads, provided all the generating units were tied into a comprehensive system. This excess capacity is estimated to represent an investment of over \$108,000,000. That sum is included in the capital upon which the utility companies now base their rates. Studies of comparable areas in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey indicate excess generating capacity over maximum peak loads ranging from 30 to 37 per cent.

## LOW ELECTRIC RATES BUILD "LOAD"

(Continued from page 15)

A similar system has been in use by the power company in Washington, D. C., for some time, except that the rates have not yet reached the low TVA level. The Hartford, Conn., Electric Light Company has just announced a promotional rate plan designed to reduce its average rate to 3 cents a kilowatt hour. The New York state legislative committee under John E. Mack announced in November that it was studying the promotional rate plan, particularly as sponsored by the TVA and would make recommendations to the legislature in February. In many other sections the prospect for lowered rates and the promotional rate, seems bright.

That the domestic load may be built up to triple its present level is indicated by the desire of householders for electric appliances. Where electric rates permit, people buy appliances as fast as their incomes allow. The all-electric home is the ideal of every housekeeper, and the use of an electric range, refrigerator, washer, and other commonly used appliances will build a load of some 2,400 kilowatt hours a year.

Here is the experience of a typical Washington resident, whose domestic use of electricity has increased from 900 to 2,400 kilowatt hours a year since 1930.

In 1930 he moved into a new home. At this time the family already had and was using the following appliances:

Electric iron, waffle iron, percolator, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine and radio.

With lighting for a five-room house they used approximately 900 kilowatt hours a year, none of the appliances except the iron using very much current; and the iron, of course, used for only a few hours each week. At the rate of 4½ cents per kilowatt hour their monthly bill approximated \$3.37½.

### Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained

With some misgivings the family decided on the purchase of an electric stove. Oh, yes, they wanted the stove, but they were afraid it would cost too much to operate. Being a high-voltage appliance the stove necessitated power wiring and this led to the installation of a separate meter with current furnished at a cost of 2¼ cents per kilowatt hour. The use of the range added about 70 kilowatt hours a month to the load, and about \$1.75 to the monthly bill.

Now in 1934 this family has twice as many appliances as it had in 1930 and its use of electric current is nearly triple what it was at that time. Most of the appliances are connected with the power meter, and with the rate reductions that have taken place since 1930 the monthly bill does not average much over \$5. The following appliances have been added:

Electric range, electric refrigerator, washing machine, electric clock, electric fan, extra radio, thermostatic con-

trol of heating plant and domestic hot water. Appliances were added gradually as money was available, and the family has long since ceased to worry about the cost of operating them.

Under the promotional rate, the incentive to own and operate large appliances becomes even greater than under a flat power rate. No one can dispute the eagerness of home owners for electrical conveniences if the purchase and operation of them are within their means. The example of the Potomac Electric Power Company and other utilities has shown that continually lowered rates do not mean lowered profits.

A survey of charges for electricity throughout the country was started by the Federal Power Commission last summer under the Norris-Kankin resolution. A preliminary report is due in January, with the final report on or before June 30. There are also being made under other government authorities, a survey of power resources and a survey of cost of power distribution.

Apparently all that is needed is a sufficiently big "yardstick" which we are getting, and a man big enough to use it with determination, backed up by a public who refuse to be fooled by utility propaganda. Perhaps we have them. Time will show.

## BROADWAY PLAYWRIGHT JIBES AT CAPITALISM

(Continued from page 17)

left with the guts to carry the old racket to its logical conclusion." So far as there is a hero of this play, Kelly is it; he displays far more forcefulness and energy than the bewildered Gatewood, who must go on following his old methods no matter how many times proved wrong; the gunman is shown as more honest because he is more directly responsible for his acts. He is a far-from-admirable figure, however. He confesses to 52 notches on his gun and remarks, with feeling, "the first one should be a little deeper because that's for my mother. I'm afraid I wasn't a very good son."

For that matter, there is not an admirable figure in the play, each one being revealed as a droll example of the acquisitive instinct in its various forms. Even the president of Ionia, the watchful-waiting pragmatist, is willing to gamble with the future of the country's citizenry. After the director of the national bank has lost the gold reserve playing the stock market the President decides that it will be better to skip capitalism in the course of the country's development and pass directly into some form of collectivism; but this is only because Gatewood's experiment failed.

The female exponents of rugged individualism include Madame Daphne Polyzoides, the descendant of Ionian "patriots", most of whom were hanged for piracy or other crimes, and who transfers her devotion from Gatewood to "Noiseless" Kelly because "it isn't the man himself, it's what he stands for," and she considers the gunman's ideals

are higher; and Mrs. Ruby Gatewood, who by her remarkable ability always to sell out at the top of the market has proven herself a good deal smarter than her spouse.

The real motive of the play, of course, is the exposure of the sacred, rat-infested edifice of capitalism, and that is why the laughter is usually a little bitter, and the arrows of wit are barbed with venom. Messrs. Howard and Littell are breaking the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," for capitalism is still God in this country, albeit his clay feet are crumbling.

The two chief performers, Ernest Truex as the gunman and Walter Connolly as the financier, are both veteran actors of stage and screen. Truex makes "Noiseless" Kelly the frank, bright-faced youth of the Alger books, "work and win," "strive and succeed," noble, strong, resourceful, courageous—in short, the gangster as idealized by some sections of the press for the emulation of American youth. Gatewood, as played by Connolly, is a suave, stupid, ruthless, amiable man, utterly without social conscience but convinced (he convinces himself frequently) of his own innocence of wrong intent.

## BULLETIN FOR THE RADIO BROADCASTING INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 22)

### Houston

Vicious intimidation against the I. B. E. W. showed itself last March when three members were fired only two weeks after a nearly 100 per cent radio division was organized in Houston. A fourth man was fired a month later. Drastic action was withheld by I. B. E. W. officials, because diplomacy is the usual policy of the organization, and because it was believed that the NRA would remedy the injustice done. However, the NRA waited nearly three months before it even tried to act, and then it gave a raw decision against the I. B. E. W. Now here is real proof of what the I. B. E. W. means by co-operation. In spite of the fact that all but one man dropped out of the organization because of intimidation from employers, the I. B. E. W. sent a man into Houston to file an appeal from the first NRA regional labor board decision. The National Labor Relations Board decided that investigation of the Houston situation was necessary, and after Mr. Hogan, of the Louisiana and Texas Gulf Area Regional Labor Relations Board, met the employers, a signed agreement was reached whereby priority in future jobs would be given to the fired men, and whereby intimidation would be checked. The actual benefits of this decision are only slight, because the men deserted the organization under pressure, but the moral effect against such well-organized employer opposition is favorable to the I. B. E. W., and should prove to the radio man that the I. B. E. W. has real influence and uses it freely when it is needed.

### Boost for 40-Hour Week

In June of last year a hearing for revision of the radio broadcasting code was held in Washington. Here it is seven months later with not a move made to open discussion on the question of a 40-hour week. We believe that powerful employer groups are blocking this movement; but the voice of labor will not be stilled. If every radio division and every radio operator will send in an urgent appeal to the NRA administrator, something may be done yet. It is all up to us. Address appeals to Mr. William P. Farnsworth, Deputy Administrator, Amusement Section NRA, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

The address of the International Office of the I. B. E. W. is 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### BOSTON GETS ECONOMICS FROM SPORTS WRITER

(Continued from page 14)

a month that was willed by the child's grandmother. And around the corner from her hotel was a district in which thousands of families were barely existing on meagre welfare relief.

### Society Pays and Pays

When millionaires like Morgan and Cadwallader can have yachts built at a cost of \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000 while workmen are in need of the simplest homes and the necessities of life it means that society at large is paying the price. Whenever agents of production are diverted from the making of necessities and used in the making of luxuries, it forces the price of necessities to rise, so that the person of small income gets less for his money than he would have been able to get if there was less waste in luxuries.

In a recent court trial affecting the American Tobacco Company it was disclosed that Mr. G. W. Hill, president, was receiving more than \$2,000,000 for his services. Added to this was the \$1,000,000 received by each of the five vice presidents of the same company. This meant that these six individuals were paid one-tenth as much as all the 106,000 wage earners in the entire cigar and cigarette industry. These wage earners earned on an average of \$813 a year, an amount that left nothing beyond the bare means of keeping alive.

Similar conditions are a matter of public record in regard to steel manufacture, railroads and insurance companies, rubber manufacture and others in which large capital is invested. Such gross inequality of wealth means waste of overwork, child labor, sweating, industrial disease, slums and unemployment. What is needed today is not merely the production of more wealth, but wealth so distributed that the economic gratification of society will be more evened.

Mr. Cunningham is further peeved to find pictures of expensive country clubs with the caption, "Do its frequenters

often gather to discuss the social problems of our times?" He feels qualified to give the answer with an emphatic "no"! and adds his own question, "What of it?" In his opinion the master minds of finance are so tired from being mixed up in the problems of the day they must have such a place of refuge. Such a refuge would be justifiable had they not been so largely responsible for creating our present problems and now so eager to block efforts for their correction if they but touch their profits.

If Mr. Cunningham would study that little book, "Oh, Yeah", he would hesitate in so readily granting our financiers the right to refuge. This book, although small, will be a valuable source of reference to future historians when they study how we met the disasters of today. Beginning with the first crash in October, 1929, our so-called leaders in industry and finance referred to it lightly as a "healthy reaction" and thought a little jolt of a panic would be good for us.

Five years have gone by, and they are still so shaken and demoralized that they don't know whether they are on foot or horseback, and their advice on any phase of the situation has not been worth the paper it is printed on. Not one of the great financiers have come forth with a constructive idea. For they see industry and business enterprise only through the veil of money. They are not concerned primarily with production, nor with service, but with profits.

Mr. Cunningham then draws a comparison between this country and those of Europe, particularly in Russia, and gives a touching tribute to our policy of "rugged individualism". This nation for centuries back, he states, has been settled by pioneering forebears who left European shores for liberty, and to "work out a destiny limited only by his own initiative and capabilities."

### None But the Brave?

That hardy, daring, liberty-loving stuff is just a little overdone. One might just as well say that the Florida land boom of recent years attracted the brave and only the timid remained at home. The facts are that from the first sailing of Columbus men have been attracted to this country mainly in the hope of gaining wealth. Columbus setting out to discover a new world, with a brave and devoted crew makes a pretty picture for children's school books. The fact is that the ordinary seaman refused to make the trip and the king had to drain the jails, granting freedom to all who would sail with Columbus, regardless of their past crimes.

In Colonial days the colonies became crowded with indentured servants, men and women who were mercifully granted transportation instead of death in the English prisons. In those days there were 300 crimes for which capital punishment could be inflicted. Over 10,000 children and adults were kidnaped from England in 1681, by "crimps" who found the trade profitable.

It would be interesting to read later books on immigration to this country, such as Professor Ross's "The Old World in the New." There we read how the runners for steamship companies and big industries went among the European peasants flashing money, telling them of the wonderful wages awaiting them. Decoys would get groups together and for so much a head would guide them to America. We find that up to about 1908 emigrants were coming in at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. For 40 years European emigration was an Aladdin's lamp to the American capitalists. They had but to rub and profits flowed from mill and steel works, from packing-house and glass works, all creating our wonderful "prosperity". They came and they came, and they destroyed labor organizations and standards of living for men in the coal mines, the wire mills, the packing plants, oil refineries and glass works. Mr. Truslow Adams, one of America's foremost historians, states that it is well to stress the courage and ability of our empire builders, but we must also bear in mind that they displayed a certain lack of courage when they decided that things had got too much for them "at home" and could no longer remain and could not fight it through to success where they were. Granting all due credit to the Puritans and Pilgrims, but we must not forget those who remained in England, faced martyrdom, and fought the Stuart tyranny to a successful finish—Adams thinks they were the stronger.

### Get Used to Poverty

Mr. Cunningham closes his article with further choice nuggets such as that business has always been a survival of the fittest and that it will probably continue that way. And as a final settlement to all further question about conditions of today he advises that since "Salvation lies along the line of getting used to being poor, doing the day's work and trusting to God for the rest."

Why cast the burden on God? In olden days people used to suffer in filth and disease and thought it was the will of God. There came a time when men came forth and dared to say that pestilence and disease could be controlled if people would but think and adjust their lives to a more intelligent form of living.

An economy of plenty has superseded the economy of scarcity which afflicted mankind from the beginning of time. From the days of the cave-dweller to the beginning of the World War men engaged in a relentless struggle for food, shelter, and clothing with each other and with the forces of nature—



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never succeeding in producing enough to go around, but slowly, century after century, gaining mastery and control. And now with the perfection of automatic power machinery and the technique of mass-production man has obtained complete mastery over nature and is capable of producing goods in abundance. If we would but put into operation the technical knowledge scientists and engineers now possess, food, shelter and luxury comforts could be supplied to every man, woman and child in this country.

Thirty hours of work each week by our adult population, between the ages of 20 and 45 years under a system of production for use, would mean the end of grinding toil, the end of congested city slums, the end of beggars and bread-lines, the end of child labor. It would mean leisure for personal improvement and the cultivation of individual tastes; it would mean opportunities for education, travel, sports and the living of a healthy, secure life.

## RENEWED DISCUSSION OF BURN-OUT MOTORS

(Continued from page 16)

less the motor is 25 per cent overload, two hour rated, in which case the relays should trip in 10 minutes on 30 per cent over current. Motors subject to short rapidly recurring overloads should be fitted with thermal relays attached to the windings which trip on 105 degrees centigrade for 55 degree motors or 80 degrees on 40 degree motors.

The only way to know that the protective devices are operating properly is to test them regularly. Once a month is not too often since some machine operators tamper with adjustments to permit forcing their machines, or to cause a shut down that may be blamed on the maintenance department. Dash-pot relays become stuck if not operated often. They should be tested with ammeter and load at least once a month.

Only electricians should be permitted to replace burned fuses, and each fuse holder should be plainly marked with the proper capacity fuse. Refillable fuses should be filled only by a competent electrician, and some method of sealing refillables should be used so that tampering can be readily detected. If persons other than electricians are permitted to change fuses, a locked box which will admit blown fuses, but prevent their unauthorized removal, should be provided for blown fuses. A generous supply of fuses of the correct capacity should be easily available. The cabinets should be inspected daily or weekly and a strict accounting made of fuse operations. A fuse operation and replacement should be communicated to the electrician at once so that the cause may be determined and corrected.

Motors should be cleaned and tested for insulation leakage and bearing wear frequently. The protective apparatus should be regularly tested. Fuses should be periodically inspected. We cannot

justify waste as a means of keeping men employed. Burning out motors is waste. Preventing burnouts costs money, and we will agree that money is better spent keeping the motors running when they are needed than having shutdowns and repairs.

Overloading is responsible for many burn-outs and bearing failures. Let the man made idle by reduction of rewind jobs measure the electrical loads carried by the motors, putting the right motor in the right place, keeping the oil wells full of good clean oil, keeping good close-fitting bearings on all the motors, keeping the windings dried out and well enameled and seeing to it that every protective device actually protects. Keep all contactors clean and bright and moving freely. Put in the junk pile all of those cheap miniature starters that show signs of burning. Replace them with big husky starters.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP FORCES MEET IN CAPITAL

(Continued from page 10)

ply, Gas and Electricity, will present a paper with charts and exhibits of this great municipal project.

Mr. Wood F. Axton, president of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, one of the leading business men of the state, and president of the Public Ownership

and Taxpayers League of Kentucky, will attend the conference and tell of the progress of the public ownership movement in that state.

Mr. Laurence B. Finn, of Bowling Green, has also indicated his intention to attend. Mr. Finn is a well-known attorney and an authority on the subject of the public ownership of railroads, and is also deeply interested in present-day monetary problems.

Norwich, Conn. C. W. Taggart, manager of the municipally owned gas and electric department of Norwich, Conn., writes that, if possible, he will attend the conference and perhaps present a paper.

Columbus, Ohio. Prof. C. A. Norman, chairman of the Public Ownership League of Ohio, writes that Mr. E. J. Bath, of the Ohio Farm Bureau, "will probably load up a car and take a group of us to Washington, February 21 to 24."

## WOMAN'S SPHERE

(Continued from page 20)

agement of industry. Her associates in the league say, "Josephine Roche is terrifically in earnest. She concentrates on the job she is doing and when it is necessary to sacrifice her personal interests for the job, the job always comes first. We expect great achievements from her."

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1.	536096 536570	53.	463776 463838	152.	779788 779825	308.	900858 900888	443.	893227 893236
2.	471411 471590	56.	66357 66358	153.	148168 148187	309.	463109 463120	445.	240938 240951
3.	A-J, 4931-5000	56.	187861	156.	950330 950350	309.	514125 514317	445.	270484
3.	A-J, 5541-5600	56.	904092 904110	158.	441028 441050	312.	972925 972972	446.	952919 952933
3.	A-J, 5712-5800	57.	318269 318295	159.	156716 156758	313.	248101 248122	449.	910708 910717
3.	A-J, 5833-6103	60.	445059 445135	159.	175874 175902	313.	899695 899700	452.	906691 906695
3.	A-J, 6201-6302	64.	13530	166.	231441 231446	317.	17521 17536	453.	251806 251827
3.	C-J, 237-261	64.	47152 47188	166.	974755 974795	318.	969685 969709	457.	759852
3.	A-4-H, 826-890	64.	491401 491546	169.	631717 631723	319.	952269 952274	458.	481842 481861
3.	A-4-H, 1038-1049	65.	3607 174454	173.	36603 (Original) 651850	322.	958861 958869	460.	616004 616008
3.	A-4-H, 1250-1293	65.	558261 558431	173.	651844 651850	323.	2767 2768	461.	864545 864565
3.	O-A, 5357-5400	65.	178639 178650	174.	628983 628989	323.	399868 400003	466.	62158 62160
3.	O-A, 5566-5600	66.	435696 436080	175.	966969 967001	324.	957466 957492	466.	308421 308450
3.	O-A, 5666-5969	66.	321347 321357	176.	13509 13512	325.	426769 426837	470.	84587 84594
3.	O-A, 6001-6231	67.	937440 937450	176.	25404 25408	329.	177331 222502	471.	922459 922488
3.	O-A, 6401-6415	68.	59428 59429	177.	86800 86842	329.	222502 222520	474.	5753 5757
3.	O-A, 6801-6860	68.	436680 436711	177.	164859 164955	329.	956307 956345	474.	194943 195000
3.	B-J, 1043-1044	68.	440565 440662	183.	895475 895495	331.	897966 897968	475.	247070 247089
3.	D, J, 97	68.	532980 532982	184.	444533 444540	332.	48924 28530	475.	941506 941513
3.	C-H, 4-5	70.	229002 229027	185.	325955 326005	332.	474994 475064	479.	617098 617100
3.	X-G, 43634-43636	70.	254146 254158	186.	957743 957758	333.	426060 426162	479.	495601 495617
4.	254120 254125	73.	22271 22286	190.	951207 951236	335.	87791 87796	479.	225169 225171
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8.	376703 376772	82.	396288 396378	205.	246176 246176	347.	274383 274383	494.	573001 573450
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18.	133289 133301	90.	373215 373377	228.	78650 78650	363.	712440 712465	521.	245701 245744
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26.	168353 168396	101.	284598 284605	236.	937869 937874	377.	132013 132058	533.	963496 963498
26.	424949 425264	103.	30095 30106	238.	924387 924399	384.	28424 28428	536.	905482 905488
27.	185385 185396	103.	126682 126689	240.	558754 558769	389.	888591 888600	537.	251426 251434
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28.	404700 404928	104.	312552 312736	246.	967568 967586	393.	943447 943480	544.	41437 41438
30.	645861 645873	105.	700464 700476	247.	318491 318505	394.	649199 649200	544.	42670 42720
31.	218770 218782	106.	202765 202766	252.	772236 772254	394.	974401 974409	548.	621191 621195
31.	337307 337400	106.	230551 230579	253.	897178 897197	397.	72023 72023	549.	131852 131918
32.	627457 627479	107.	182718 182719	254.	905156 905161	397.	231793 231826	551.	66520 66522
34.	339391 339468	107.	226580 226583	255.	56808 56812	400.	244801 244812	552.	95796 95805
34.	436160 436194	107.	962895 962939	256.	204386 204390	400.	874477 874500	554.	898320 898331
37.	375832 375852	109.	893027 893048	256.	904968 904983	401.	196056 196056	555.	561014 561025
38.	389323 389514	113.	27980 27982	257.	917069 917083	401.	949143 949165	556.	480922 480932
38.	395095 395400	113.	955257 955283	259.	5690 5690	403.	626588 626595	558.	232454 232500
38.	425223 425996	114.	54907 54908	259.	223772 223811	405.	960235 960260	558.	246001 246017
38.	510151 510303	114.	154501 154501	260.	651417 651427	406.	680708 680726	561.	199117 199277
39.	16313 16319	120.	319197 319203	265.	263671 263680	407.	618503 618514	564.	741005 741009
39.	251445 251446	121.	243301 243340	267.	61162 61166	409.	172169 172209	567.	541509 541563
39.	305895 306000	121.	245414 245414	268.	261752 261752	413.	208337 208383	569.	317804 317875
39.	402751 402822	121.	964771 964800	268.	417627 417639	413.	437496 437529	570.	16493 16497
40.	158688 158723	122.	45751 45759	269.	87657 87703	415.	936499 936507	571.	950434 950437
40.	387008 387150	122.	474201 474300	271.	592128 592147	416.	963447 963464	573.	903709 903727
40.	515401 516150	124.	466011 466047	275.	963134 963157	417.	147951 147952	574.	285709 285750
40.	516151 516240	124.	496801 496982	276.	482702 482735	417.	315243 315261	574.	598501 598561
40.	534674 534750	124.	535386 535500	277.	294242 294267	418.	159523 159536	575.	887871 887886
40.	570751 571500	125.	29823 29835	278.	24681 24693	418.	465247 465374	580.	961850 961876
40.	571501 571765	125.	335167 335641	278.	28853 28853	424.	944535 944545	582.	254723 254728
41.	310859 311120	127.	857511 857518	280.	957915 957924	425.	262122 262124	584.	281854 281854
41.	399525 399750	129.	305096 305108	281.	402640 402668	426.	199076 199076	584.	140354 140355
41.	408001 408018	129.	814998 815015	284.	971730 971748	426.	951351 951362	584.	323779 323845
43.	385764 385948	130.	145569 145571	288.	52513 52513	427.	177003 177003	584.	433817 433885
43.	15611 15611	130.	518197 518397	288.	612751 612782	427.	527387 527469	589.	369359 369435
46.	29291 29300	130.	564136 564295	290.	960985 960993	428.	938920 938930	590.	171320 171600
46.	273621 273750	131.	39058 39059	293.	309083 309092	430.	499501 499511	591.	953566 953585
46.	294251 294270	131.	234332 234346	295.	918223 918230	431.	943194 943200	593.	624782 624789
46.	567001 567090	135.	962511 962520	296.	653255 653262	431.	39322 39322	595.	45971 45971
48.	180024 180031	138.	298826 298865	302.	290406 290425	431.	193362 193377	595.	158611 158611
48.	336434 336602	139.	146633 146660	304.	249219 249221	435.	399741 399750		

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
602	934745	934757	701	159454	159482	869	441437	441470	82	968428-433.
604	260881	260896	702	33964		870	422253	422282	83	531583.
604	971117	971130	702	528627	528750	873	909491	909510	114	54906.
607	229848	229865	702	600751	600842	874	643846	643851	124	966007-010.
611	27311	27354	703	966621	966625	883	969001	969027	214	942421.
613	44001	44010	704	159971	159991	885	254482	254517	426	199053-069.
613	237227	237240	707	970550	970569	900	889026	889033	590	171302-319.
613	418711	419080	709	89266	89267	901	166203		595	45966-45970.
617	50408	50409	710	632750	632759	901	259568	259650		158604-610.
617	795477	795497	711	343131	343211	901	263251	263275	646	160206.
618	184201	Tripli-	712	368969	368998	901	968757	968780	772	702477-479.
		(cate	713	181341	181382	902	954882	954900	817	423251-392.
618	282463	282464	713	470511	471000	902	498601	498611	835	79515.
618	480032	480050	713	514881	515070	908	162901	162911		
619	482123	482131	713	573751	573910	908	500401	500405		
621	921375	921389	714	657477	657484	912	398707	398710		
623	869075	869101	716	113501	113690	914	378794	378809		
625	259665	259686	716	289829	289830	918	230207	230228		
629	296624	296655	717	9858	9859	919	923141	923145		
630	948126	948142	717	222981	223043	922	374288	374302		
631	245117	245149	719	825707	825743	937	672415	672432		
632	925374	925397	724	212908	212934	940	217990			
633	240061	240075	724	972364	972428	940	225757	225783		
633	269853	269855	734	82916		948	31661	31662		
634	254275		734	420203	420292	948	182817	182862		
634	958570	958579	743	690684	690705	948	519922	519942		
636	306251	306260	757	946086	946099	949	467405	467413		
640	168666	168716	758	240773	240828	949	941338	941352		
640	33431	33440	758	270212	270233	953	912789	912803		
644	482425	482442	762	968171	968190	956	83887	83892		
646	47634	47641	763	959274	959303	958	242704	242707		
646	160207		766	961255	961259	963	162601			
648	14429		772	702480		963	313591	313598		
648	268515	268580	773	901695	901720	978	74658	74660		
648	420358	420380	774	242118	242165	991	914577	914589		
649	328801	328880	777	242413	242425	995	200889	200915		
650	253849	253869	782	930078	930086	997	237937	237944		
650	281572		792	919430	919439	1002	528821	528867		
657	962174	962178	794	39705	39724	1025	649627	649631		
663	159605	159826	794	175605	175620	1029	906150	906160		
663	466201	466239	794	434752	434845	1032	932828	932836		
663	481238	481262	798	595509	595520	1036	236771	236780		
664	83419	83421	801	260061	260069	1037	24646	24750		
664	969961	970010	801	969341	969364	1037	129861	129864		
665	144125		811	64728	64732	1037	404251	404320		
665	282195	282220	817	127916	127917	1047	204160			
668	481526	481538	817	398247	398250	1047	698112	698135		
673	663399	663413	817	423001	423397	1054	234649	234655		
674	262351	262368	819	892410	892432	1072	858989	858996		
674	243001	243014	820	144799	144803	1086	21477	21512		
676	83302	83306	824	237648	237657	1086	29423	29424		
677	20146	20149	835	79501	79517	1091	941927	941941		
677	874941	874975	835	225962	225962	1095	532241	532267		
678	227481	227496	838	894029	894053	1101	940651	940660		
678	241962	241963	840	971417	971426	1108	81857	81862		
680	957061	957066	842	625049	625056	1118	965115	965134		
681	641946	641955	848	228779	228810	1135	973816	973850		
684	934457	934468	850	746396	746404	1144	81545	81556		
685	604449	604471	851	931024	931032	1147	57024			
686	429012	429022	854	722042	722062	1147	252731	252810		
687	252325	252336	856	161701		1151	657975	657979		
688	890761	890771	856	498301	498314	1154	4668	4670		
690	385013	385047	856	468901	468920	1154	963711	963728		
691	908322	908330	857	620601	620615	1156	22266			
693	896940	896950	858	923042	923082	1156	167102			
694	134028	134067	862	262952		1156	416328	416385		
695	241290	241320	862	921876	921900					
697	324658	324723	863	480611	480621					
697	435777	435881	865	93661	93750					
698	233174	233177	865	402001	402058					

MISSING	
22	325218.
25	421306-322.

VOID	
2	471451.
3-A, J.	4952, 4092,
	5942, 6082, 6212,
	6223.
3-C, J.	252.
3-A, H.	867, 887.
3-O, A.	5705, 5712,
	5725, 5753, 5910,
	5959, 6016, 8025,
	6067, 6106, 6112.
9	143490, 270836,
	378730, 457501.
16	559596-598.
25	421079, 160.
28	404829, 880.
38	389500, 395132, 204,
	251, 510199, 260.
39	402755.
40	158692, 721, 387010,
	015, 515415, 420,
	426, 576, 842,
	516476, 570760,
	966, 571004, 014,
	016, 021, 094,
	365, 446, 482,
	954, 572029.
43	385786, 812.
48	336466, 512, 417762,
	769, 814, 819.
52	414408, 564, 415021,
	460958, 982.
65	558274, 323.
66	321357, 435697, 698,
	712, 909, 436013,
	029.
68	59428.
73	22270, 456383.
77	525127.
83	64911, 914, 157637,
	531575.
103	126678.
104	312625.
107	962018.
136	429782.
138	298827.
190	951224.
191	935290, 296.
211	429282.
222	108888.
228	890338.
231	473390.
246	967586.
259	223807.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING RECEIVED	
2	144877-878.
9	270836, 838.
82	48306, 396286.
	968419-421.
135	962501-509.
245	401311-318.
258	204366-370.
360	248932.
467	159002, 005, 007,
	025-026, 184801,
	805.
584	140350.
604	260851 - 859, 862,
	864, 866-867, 869-
	871, 878-879.
621	236851-860, 868-874.
684	934430.
690	384946.
890	265977, 266001.

BLANK	
28	404731-740.
43	385857-860.
48	336601-602.
82	48306, 396354-355.
211	307980, 429269-270.
494	447389-390.

## VOID

2	471451.		
3	A-J, 4952, 4992,		
	5942, 6082, 6212,		
	6223.		
3	C, J, 252.		
3	A-4-H, 867, 887.		
3	O, A, 5705, 5712,		
	5725, 5753, 5916,		
	5959, 6016, 6025,		
	6067, 6106, 6112.		
9	143490, 270836,		
	378730, 457501.		
16	559596-598.		
25	421079, 160.		
28	404829, 880.		
38	389500, 395132, 204,		
	251, 510199, 260.		
39	402755.		
40	158692, 721, 387010,		
	015, 515415, 420,		
	426, 576, 842,		
	516476, 570760,		
	966, 571004, 014,		
	016, 021, 094,		
	365, 446, 482,		
	954, 572029.		
43	385786, 812.		
48	336466, 512, 417702,		
	769, 814, 819.		
52	414408, 564, 415021,		
	460958, 982.		
65	558274, 323.		
66	321357, 435697, 698,		
	712, 909, 436013,		
	029.		
68	59428.		
73	22270, 456383.		
77	525127.		
83	64911, 914, 157637,		
	531575.		
103	126678.		
104	312625.		
107	962018.		
136	429782.		
138	298827.		
190	951224.		
191	935290, 296.		
211	429282.		
222	108888.		
228	890338.		
231	473390.		
246	967586.		
259	223807.		

PREVIOUSLY LISTED  
MISSING RECEIVED

2	144877-878.
9	270836, 838.
82	48306, 396286.
	968419-421.
135	962501-509.
245	401311-318.
256	204366-370.
360	248932.
467	159002, 005, 007.
	805.
584	140350.
604	260851-859, 862-
	864, 866-867, 869-
	871, 878-879.
621	236851-860, 868-874.
684	934430.
690	384946.
890	265977, 266001.

## BLANK

28	404731-740.
43	385857-860.
48	336601-602.
82	48306, 396354-355.
211	307980, 429269-270.
494	447389-390.

ORDERLY STRIKE BRINGS COM-  
PANY TO SENSES

(Continued from page 11)

strike of the utility workers was unanimously endorsed, the 32 of the labor organizations represented each voted to back the strikers to the limit.

## Professional Men Aid Strikers

The Shreveport newspapers, naturally leaning toward one of their large advertising space buyers, made extravagant statements favoring the utility company and calculated to inflame the minds of the public against the strikers. This only served to sharpen the interest of the public in the strike, and innumerable calls came in to the headquarters of the union from business men, physicians, lawyers and other laboring men, urging the strikers to hold out, and threatening a general boycott of the utility company. "Give us darkness; we want darkness on the Delta," one prominent physician told the men at one of the picket lines. Several large grocery firms told the

strikers their credit was better than it ever was, and for them to "hold on."

Complaint was made to the police by the strikers of the 55 and 60-mile rate at which the company cars were being driven through the streets because of their fear of a perfectly peaceful picket line, and after that a noticeably lower rate of speed was seen in company cars.

In the early morning of the second day of the strike the number of company cars that drove through the picket lines had noticeably decreased and it became apparent that something was going wrong with the company. Various plants, radio stations and other industries which had no "juice" on which to operate, and it soon became certain that the company was ready to "talk turkey" to the strikers. It was not, however, until the afternoon of the second day that Mr. Logan, of the U. S. Regional Labor Relations Board at New Orleans, came to Shreveport and was able to bring about a settlement, and all men went back to their jobs without ill-will or discrimination. At 3:30 p. m. on Decem-

ber 23, or about 40 hours after the strike started, the president of the union signed the agreement which the president of the company had already signed, and both contestants agreed to submit the matter to the Regional Labor Board as to what the men were entitled to. While recognition of the union as the bargaining agency for the utility workers of the Louisiana division of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company was the only issue in the strike, the company agreed to abide by the decision of the Labor Board, which already tried to induce the company to do that very thing.

The officers of the Local Union No. 329, I. B. E. W., Shreveport, have received a number of inquiries from the employees of the other divisions of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Company, both in Texas and in Arkansas, and it will be only a matter of a few weeks before the whole of the employees of the company are organized.

Never sign a writing until you have read it.



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
& Two

*John Morrall, of L. U. No. 134, suggests that the I. B. of E. W. on this page should stand for "Independent Believers of Elegant Wit." Well, Brother John, sometimes it is elegant and sometimes it's wit, and sometimes you'd have to find another name entirely, and we don't want to limit ourselves; but thanks very kindly just the same.*

\* \* \*

Tony inquired of the hardware salesman, "Geev me where water go, macaroni stop." Tony went home with a fine colander.

JOHN MORRALL,  
L. U. No. 134.

\* \* \*

## John and Sam

An Englishman and an American were discussing passenger train speeds attained in their respective countries.

The American boasted that telegraph poles looked like fence posts to passengers on America's crack flyers.

"Blime!" says the Englishman, "our trains go so fast that when you pass a meadow with cows grazing along side a cabbage patch and potato field, they look like soup to the passengers."

W. H. LEWIS,  
L. U. No. 723.

\* \* \*

*Another blithsome ballade by Sleepy Steve, and here we'll have to admit the term "elegant wit" is appropriate:*

## Ballade of Murder

I mark the page and close the book,

A mystery tale, "The Idol's Eye."

I settle back in ingle-nook

And light my pipe to have a try

At doping out who was the guy

That croaked Lord Helpus, Baronet.

In tales devised to mystify,

I've never solved a murder yet.

I'll try no clues to overlook,

On suspects and their motives spy.

No doubt his Lordship was a crook,

And there's a dozen reasons why

Someone should knife him on the sly.

A crime in fact that I'd abet,

But I digress and time doth fly.

And I've not solved this murder yet.

We know the major bribed the cook

Her evidence to falsify;

His were the foot-prints by the brook,

And his the note "Tonight you die!"

A scoundrel he of deepest dye,

I'll play him for my one best bet.

Not that my hopes are very high,

I've never solved a murder yet.

## Envoy

I pour myself a shot of rye,

And then resume my novelette.

I'm wrong again! Gee, I could cry!

I've never solved a murder yet.

SLEEPY STEVE,  
L. U. No. 9.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Editor:

Another true story, and I must be careful as some of the brothers are now hinting around that perhaps I exaggerated a little.

There's a law here in Indiana that says you cannot disturb, remove, dislodge or attempt to dislodge any wild raccoon from his nest, den or resting place. A few of the boys went hunting one night. After treeing a coon, decided to smoke him out, so Bill, he slipped his flashlight in his hip pocket, raked up some leaves and proceeded to smoke Mr. Coon out.

He was down on his knees, fanning the fire, when someone shouted, "There comes the game warden!" Bill made a mighty leap for safety, and in some unaccountable way, the flashlight got turned on in his pocket, so there was the beam of light over his right shoulder, and Bill started running.

Bill says to himself, "My God, that warden's going to get me!" and he reached for distance. The faster he ran and the longer he ran, the more scared he was of the light that kept bobbing along with him. At last he threw up his hands and said, "Don't shoot, Mr. Game Warden; I give up!"

No one answered him, so he turned around a few times and the light turned with him, and then he reached in his hip pocket. I can't possibly write or spell the words he used—and it took him until noon of the next day to find his way back out of the swamp.

GREENE, L. U. No. 481.

\* \* \*

## Pop Scores a Bullseye

As Pop Lilacell sauntered up to the bunch of idlers on the steps of the village grocery, one of them said to him, "Bill Jones won the shooting match yesterday; he made a dead center bullseye at 100 yards. Can yuh beat that?"

"Aw shucks!" said Pop. "You fellers make me tired. I come along to a shootin' match one day an' a feller had jus' made one of them perfect bullseyes. I jus' stepped up to the mark careless like an' plunked two more right on top of it. 'Now,' says I, 'I'll show ye some shootin'!'"

"There was two crows whirling around in the air fightin' fer a hickory nut. I held my gun ready an' waited. In swoopin' around one come in line with the other. Like a flash I fired one shot, mind ye, an' they both come tumblin' down. 'Now,' ses I to the crowd, 'I'll show ye what I calls real shootin'.' I takes the target an' sets it behind a barn where you couldn't see it an' fastens a knife, blade edge out, plumb across the center of the bullseye.

"There was a sawin' machine settin' to one side an' I chalked a bullet-size white mark on the side of the saw. With a pencil an' paper I figgered out the proper prospective an' then steps back about 100 yards from where the target was settin' behind the barn. I loads me rifle, takin' care to use a perfect shaped bullet, takes steady aim at the chalk mark on the saw an' fires. 'Now look at yer target,' ses I! They look at the target an' found thet the bullet hed split fair in the

center on each side of the blade, an' by gad, sir, when they weighed them two halves on the letter scales they was eggzackly even. That's what I call shootin'!"

SHAPPY.

\* \* \*

## A New Year Messenger

From Heaven high I was sent,

To this earth a message to bring,

Among the nations' discontent

To check its lingering;

To ask you all in peace abide,

Animosity banish forever,

To spare each other the endless chide

Which Brotherhood does sever.

Peace on earth, good will toward men,

The words the Savior said.

I ask you not to wait till when

Your level's found, when dead.

You were given earth to enjoy,

Why not take God's given view?

He gave this earth all to employ,

Selected not a few.

WILLIAM T. WURM,  
L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

## Self-Analysis

("Even discouragement has its value. It often brings a more thorough analysis and study of our actions."—From ex-President Broach's comments in the JOURNAL, June, 1933.)

When plunged into depths of utter despair,  
And overwhelmed by gnawin' chagrin  
'n' grief,  
While searching for aid, be fully aware:  
Within your own confines there's prompt relief!

If your ancestral tree had bestown  
Upon you precious gifts in scant measure,  
Derive advantage of what little you own—  
And convert it into priceless treasure!

Observe nature's gift, the grain of the soil:  
The farmer and miller must do their bit  
To extract and transform it with their toil,  
If to fill folk's menu it's to be fit.

Nuggets of gold in the earth's inner core,  
Laboriously extracted from the ore,  
Must be smeltered 'n' refined to a smooth state,  
To rank superior at the market's rate.

And a handicap, trying though it be,  
May be transformed into a source of glee!

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

*It seems that one of the L. U. No. 134 boys who returned to work had been idle so long that he had even forgotten the old expression, "charley-horse," for muscular pain. He complained of having a "Charley-boy." What we can't understand is why you Chicagoans don't call it a "Charley-dawes" and be done with it.*



## THE MODERN MAN

HE should be aware of the drift toward collectivist methods of insuring social utility. He should know that individualism, as we have understood it in the past, is fading out in favor of co-operative effort; that personal acquisitiveness, whether with the equipment of wealth or of brains, is giving way to the rules of association set up in the common interest. It was inevitable that division of labor should precede emphasis upon deliberate combination of purposes. Specialization led to selfishness, and a host of stubborn claims grew out of private accomplishment. The social stage has sometime since been reached where we can make further progress only by means of conscious co-ordination and the planning of mutual help. This requires the progressive abandonment of "rights" embalmed in law and ingrained in current ethics.

*By BROADUS MITCHELL, Associate Professor of  
Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University.*

